THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 170

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

2,000 'Gas' Books Stolen; Allies to Discuss Relief; 'Gas' System Irks Ickes

The World's Day—June 16, 1943

New England: Thief Takes 2,000 Gasoline Books

Nearly 2,000 gasoline ration-coupon books, totaling more than 1,000,000 gallons, were stolen last night from War Price and Ration Board No. 3, Bailey Street, Dorchester. This is the second largest break in Massachusetts.

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia today denied the appeal of Delbert O. Stark and a group of independent dairy farmers selling milk in the Boston area, who had challenged the validity of parts of a Federal Milk Marketing order.

Forfeiture of all but $275 of the $2,300 seized from Harry Sagansky by the State in lottery raids last January was ordered today by Judge Jennie Loitman Barron of the Municipal Court.

Official temperature in Boston at 2:30 p. m. today was 90 degrees, with expectations that it would be warmer before the day was over.

In Europe: Allies to Discuss Postwar Relief

A conference of Allied powers to perfect an international organization for handling postwar relief in Europe will be held in Washington next month, Hugh Dalton, President of the British Board of Trade, announced in London.

Britain's Labor Party Conference rejected the Communist Party's application for affiliation by a vote of 1,951,000 to 712,000. [Page 9.]

Pierre Laval's militia organization may be extended to Northern France. The Vichy Chief of Government states that the job of the militia is to combat anarchy and disorder, the British Radio reports, in a broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Head of the Bulgarian military court has been dismissed, according to a report of the British Radio which adds that "a state of civilian mobilization has been introduced throughout Bulgaria."

Bulgaria is setting up a new 20-man commission to organize propaganda which will counteract sabotage and hoarding and swing the Bulgarian people, many of whom are pro-Russian, behind the Axis war machine.

Washington: 'Gas' System Displeases Ickes

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, asserted in Congress that he is "far from satisfied with the present gasoline rationing system," and simultaneously a new move got under way to transfer gasoline and oil problems from the Office of Price Administration to the Petroleum Administration.

Eighteen Government war agencies are seeking funds under an omnibus appropriations bill for $2,939,441,504, sent to Congress in a first annual report and budget sheet covering 2,100 pages. [Page 3.]

Free mail privileges of Government departments would be curtailed by a Republican-sponsored House rider on the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill sent back to the Senate for action.

National: End of OPA in 1944 Is Predicted

End of the OPA in 1944 as an all-powerful Government agency is predicted by Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, speaking at New York before the Association's controllers' congress.

Thousands of workers at the Pennsylvania Shipyards, Beaumont, Texas, walked out after a night of rioting, refusing to return until quiet is restored. The disorders, which sent ten whites and Negroes to hospitals, were precipitated by the assaulting of a white woman.

Arrival of 400 West Indies laborers in Southern New Jersey, the first of 1,700 due immediately in the Northeast labor shortage areas, was announced by a Farm Security Administration regional office.

Launching of the Liberty ship John A. Donald brings to 153 the number completed at the Baltimore yards of Bethlehem-Fairfield shipbuilders.

Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., established three divisions to cover construction of fighter planes on the Niagara frontier, and of bombers at Marietta, Ga., as well as ordnance equipment.

Americas: Cuba Recognizes Ramirez Government

The new Argentine government, headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez, has been formally recognized by Cuba, bringing to 30 the number of governments that have announced their recognitions.

President Ramirez of Argentina foresaw intervention in all 14 provincial governments as nine of these elected governments were removed in the new National Administration's "purification" program. [Page 3.]

Returning from Puerto Rico, Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the House investigating committee, declared establishment of industries there is "the hope of this committee and the island." He further said 1,500 pages of testimony were taken on the political, economic and industrial life of the island.

Orient: Japanese Ask Diet for New War Funds

The Japanese Government is asking the Diet for new war funds, including 620,000,000 yen supplementary budget for the Army and Navy; 420,000,000 yen to subsidize food production, and 21,860,000,000 yen bond issue to provide funds chiefly for military purposes.

Canada: Trans-Atlantic Air Service Planned

A Canadian-operated trans-Atlantic air service, to provide travel to and from Britain for high Canadian officials and speed mail service to troops is being planned. These plans are now nearing completion, according to word from Ottawa.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle front: Page 1, Column 8.

4 Boxcars Loaded With Oil In Test Run to New England

The Office of Defense Transportation today disclosed that four improvised tank cars—boxcars loaded with four "flexitanks"—constructed largely of canvas and treated with a synthetic rubber—apiece, now are en route to New England from Texas on a test run, bearing with them the hope of increased oil shipments to meet the present fuel-oil and gasoline scarcity.

The ODT has approved the construction of 50 such cars, each with a capacity of 12,000 gallons, subject to the present test. These "lined" boxcars are not suitable, for safety reasonsfi for the transportation of gasoline or high-flashpoint oils, but are intended to haul fuel o il, Diesel oils, and lubricating oils.

Their use in carrying heavier oils, however, would release regular tank cars for the transport of gasoline, it was pointed out. The Petroleum Administration for War, headed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has approved the present tests.

The lined boxcars represent the culmination of experiments to relieve the oil shortages along the Eastern Seaboard — experiments which have been limited by the fact that both boxcars and gondola cars are equally scarce and subject to wartime priorities.

The boxcars fitted out with "flexitanks" went through an earlier test in which it was discovered that the installed tanks could not stand the wear and tear and gave way at the seams. The manufacturer since has sought to remedy the difficulty and a second test has been approved.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 16, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Financial Pages	15, 16
Movie Guide	11
New Hampshire Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	17
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	12
The Power of Divine Love (With Portuguese Translation)	
Today's Woman	14
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	2
Real Estate Directory	11
Restaurant (grouped)	17

Weather Predictions

Cooler, Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:22 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:36 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 9:23 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:37 a. m.

Only 48-Hour Stay Is Granted Price Violators

Defendants in meat case sentenced to 4 months in jail and to pay fines of $1,000 each.

Whether jail sentences imposed for violations of price ceilings should be stayed while appeals are considered by the Circuit Court of Appeals hinges on a decision to be made by a Circuit Court Judge as the result of a ruling today by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court.

The ruling came after Judge Wyzanski had pronounced sentence on Samuel Zimberg and Max Goldberg, partners in the Hampden Beef Company of Springfield, Mass., to serve four months in jail and pay fines of $1,000 each, which was followed by an appeal for a stay of sentence by Attorney Thomas H. Mahoney.

The defendants had been found guilty by a Federal Jury on June 8 of selling beef at wholesale in excess of the ceiling price.

Before sentencing, Judge Wyzanski said violations of price ceilings should be punished by jail sentences. "It's a serious public evil, and in time of war deserves punishment," he said.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, objected to a stay of sentence, "because such sentences have a salutary effect on others and act as a deterrent against other violations."

Judge Wyzanski granted a stay of 48 hours only, in which time approval of a stay of sentence must be secured from a Circuit Court Judge if the stay is to be continued, he ruled.

In price ceiling violations in the beef cases, there have been four sentences in this district of six months each, others of four months, and one of 10 days, the latter because of special circumstances. Most of the defendants were allowed stay of sentence and freedom on bail One of the defendants was ordered to jail at once.

Raise for Attorneys Withdrawn by Senate

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Senate passed a $226,476,358 appropriations bill for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments by voice vote June 15 after an attempt to authorize the Attorney General to grant blanket salary increases to assistant district attorneys was abandoned.

The fight over the Justice Department proposal came after the Senate added $33,940,358 to House allowances for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the training of civilian pilots for the Army.

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Air Offensive Hits Reich and Sicily; Allies Plan All-Out Air Blow on Nazis; Brown Takes OPA Fight to Congress

Price Administrator has President's backing on subsidies as curb to food prices.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, backed by President Roosevelt, took his fight to Congress today.

Mr. Roosevelt yesterday said "no" to Congressional proposals that he:

1. Put all food controls under one man; and
2. Drop subsidies as a weapon to cut rising food costs.

Mr. Brown, former Democratic Senator from Michigan, forearmed by Mr. Roosevelt's declaration, took his case today before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on which he himself served until defeated last November. The committee is studying proposals to amend a Commodity Credit Corporation extension bill to prohibit the use either of CCC funds, or those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to pay food subsidies.

Authority Discussed

He argued today that it is impossible to carry out the stabilization act of Oct. 2, 1942, without subsidies to roll back farm prices. He hoped that a $450,000,000 subsidy program would do the trick, but accepted President Roosevelt's estimate yesterday of between a billion and a half and two billions.

Mr. Brown argued with Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, over the legal authority for subsidies. Senator Taft ultimately concluded that OPA, in view of all the difficulties, had made an "excellent" record.

Prior to this, however, Senator Taft charged that OPA "without legal authority and without proper preparation" had launched its meat subsidy program, as a result of which he declared the meat market "is utterly demoralized" and there "will be no meat in the United States next month."

Mr. Brown argued that the packers had been consulted personally before the meat roll back, that production of cattle and hogs is at a peak, that the shortage is due, particularly in the East, to the fact that armed forces are taking about 45 per cent of the total, and he declared later to Senator John Thomas (R) of Idaho, that at pres-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Study of Allied strength in the air forecasts decisive turn against Reich soon.

Recorded by CBS

In a broadcast yesterday, a German war correspondent "spoke of the formidable fire power of Allied bombers and the difficulty facing the German fighter defense," the British Radio reported today.

"Today, says the correspondent, the attacking German fighter is faced by 14 guns from every bomber and a force of 40 to 60 bombers flying in close formation has the effect of one single fire-spitting hedgehog. He then spoke of British defenses and said that the struggle of the German heavy bombers is also hard."

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor in Britain after an extended tour of Sweden with a selected group of American journalists

LONDON, June 16—The air war against Germany will enter a new phase in the next few weeks. From then on in rising crescendo through the summer and early fall the combined Air Forces of Britain and the United States will intensify the experiment recently referred to by Prime Minister Winston Churchill when he said it would be worth trying to see whether Germany can be reduced from the air.

At the moment the most striking fact is that the battle has reached what amounts to a technical stalemate as far as day operations are concerned. American heavy bombers are working with devastating accuracy upon specific targets. But they are doing so at a comparatively high cost.

The losses when averaged are still within a range that the American Air Force can absorb. But the destruction of American bombers by German Focke-Wulfe fighters has reached a point where any marked increase would prove embarrassing indeed.

This situation is temporary. Within the next few weeks it is expected to swing materially in favor of the Allies. Reasons for optimism—and for the current buildup in talk for an air offensive—were explored by four of a group of American newspapermen now in England en route home after their official visit to Sweden.

Wide Range of Discussion

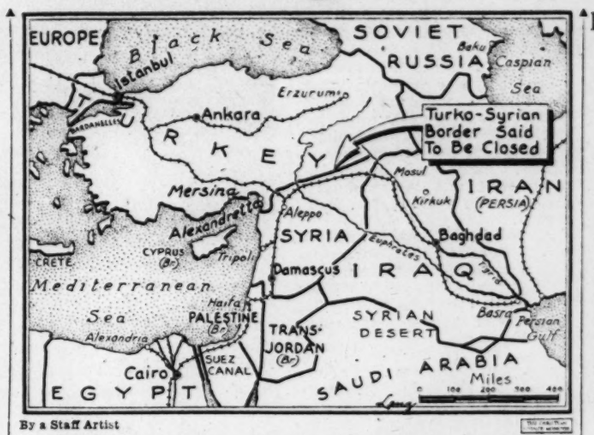
During the past week we have visited United States air stations, fighter groups, and bomber commands, and discussed the air war with everyone from grease monkeys to two-star Generals.

Conclusions, for reasons of security, must be general. However, they are based on hard military statistics which cannot be quoted.

Arguments against American day and British night bombing have been settled with the decision to continue both. British night bombing has been proceeding under schedule, but United States bombers are meeting intensified fighter opposition as the Nazis avoid combating United States fighter sweeps and reserve their fighters for action against Liberators and Flying Fortresses.

The new German tactics give

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



By a Staff Artist

World Watches Syrian-Turkish Border

Reported closing of the Syrian-Turkish frontier has aroused much conjecture as to major United Nations moves that may be afoot. The ports of Alexandretta and Mersina, shown on the Turkish coast, are known to have been enlarged under agreement with the British.

London Silent on Closing Of Turko-Syrian Border

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—British official sources have so far said nothing on reports from Ankara that the Syrian border with Turkey would be closed last night.

A spokesman at Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French headquarters said if the report were correct, the closure probably would be for military reasons with "no diplomatic or economic significance."

By Dr. Kurd Albu
Former Legal Counselor of the Turkish Government Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sudden switch of interest to the Middle East, through the reported closing the Turko-Syrian border, once more shows the importance of Turkey in the Allied grand strategy.

Shortly before a Turkish radiocast announced that the Commander of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, had arrived in Ankara for discussion with the Turkish Naval Staff—obviously indicating the imminence of important events in the Eastern Mediterranean.

At the same time a dispatch from Bern said that the Turkish Government had recalled its Ambassador from Vichy, while a few days ago Turkey ordered its former Ambassador at Athens to resume his previous functions at Cairo, temporary seat of the Greek Government in exile.

Sympathy for Allies

Pro-Allied Turkish sympathy has been emphasized in a speech of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencoglu, about the aims of Turkish foreign policy, made in the opening session of the new international Law Institute on May 14.

Mr. Menemencoglu expressed his belief that even the smallest nation should be entitled to freedom, without fear from aggression, to determine the requirements of its vital interests and adapt them to the particular conditions of its national life. A common supreme law, he explained should be enforced to protect the interests and rights of the countries against brute force.

President Inonu in the first annual meeting of the People's Party Congress in Ankara this month said it was Turkey's policy to keep the country out of the war as long as possible. In case the nation's safety should be disturbed, however, it would mobilize all human and material means.

Turkey's readiness in case of emergency is indicated by the recent appointment of three British specialists for the reorganization of Turkey's state-owned shipping lines and the dispatch of 13 pilots to England for training in modern aerial warfare.

Evidence of Intention

The appointment of British ship specialists is evidence of Turkey's intention of getting rid of any dependence on Germany in shipbuilding. Since 1936 the Krupp Germania Werft at Kiel and also the Merkur Werft in Rostock had monopolized the delivery of ships for the navigation of the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean Sea. However, the fitting out and speed of these ships proved to be rather unsatisfactory.

Premier Joseph Stalin's decree dissolving the Comintern has been welcomed in Turkey, bound to Russia by strong ties of friendship and alliance since 1921.

It cannot be denied that even the possibility of spreading Communist propaganda had resulted in a certain distrust in Turkey during the last two decades and German propaganda, headed by Ambassador Franz von Papen and the propaganda chief, Dr. Schmidt-Dumont, had exploited these misgivings.

Turkish diplomacy and public opinion branded such German at-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Reports Turko-Syrian border is closed turn invasion spotlight on Middle East.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The continuing aerial offensives against Northern Germany and the reported closing of the Turko-Syrian frontier dominate the war news.

RAF bombers, in their fifth successive night over Northern Europe, roamed from Denmark to France, and there were indications that some raiders were near Berlin.

In Sicily, large forces of bombers covered five airfields and other targets with hundreds of tons of explosives, while 16 enemy fighter planes were shot down against a loss of seven Allied craft.

Enemy losses over Sicily punctuate a report issued by the War Department which stresses the extraordinary success of American bombers against fighter opposition—a phase of Allied air operations which generally has been underemphasized.

In 18 heavy bombardment missions against targets inside Germany the 8th United States Air Force has shot down six Axis fighters for every four-engined bomber lost. This attritional warfare is hitting the Germans where it hurts most, for only through an abundance of fighters can the Luftwaffe hope to prevent the Allies from sweeping it from the European skies as it was swept from the Tunisian skies.

The reported closing of the Turko-Syrian frontier is an intriguing development. If true, it has been undoubtedly ordered to mask some sort of activity by the British Ninth and Tenth Armies and the United States force which have been quietly building up strength for months in Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Iran. But it does not necessarily indicate fireworks are to begin immediately in this sector.

Since the fall of Tunisia the Allied Command has been carrying on a remarkably skillful "war of nerves" against the Axis, and the sudden shift of the spotlight to the Middle East may be merely another phase of it. The fact the Allies have permitted wide publicity to be givn to the frontier closing and to speculation concerning it is worthy of consideration.

In any event, the Axis is in the most acute state of jitters it has known since the outbreak of the war. Rome continues to report Allied concentrations off Sicily; Berlin again suggests that the Russians are preparing an attack in the East; La Linea, Spain, reports another big Allied convoy at Gibraltar, and Premier Tojo warns from Tokyo that the war outlook is becoming "increasingly tense." And now comes the Middle East mystery to add to the consternation.

Some London observers have added up the reputed frontier sealing and the almost continuous pounding of Sicily and have come to the conclusion that a synchronized Allied attack at both ends of the Eastern Mediterranean is in the offing.

Meanwhile in the Orient, General MacArthur's airmen have dropped 23 more tons of explosives on Rabaul, New Britain, which suggests the possibility that this major Japanese base also may be the objective of forthcoming Allied offensive action.

Mediterranean:

Sicilian Airports Blasted by Bombers

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that a large number of RAF Wellingtons, Flying Fortresses, Marauders, and Mitchells, escorted by Warhawk and Lighting fighters, carried out destructive raids on the Sicilian

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Mme. Chiang Warns Canada Of Japan's World Threat

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 16—New United Nations bonds were forged today as Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, warned the Canadian Parliament against increasing Japanese entrenchment and discussed the future of the Far East with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Her seven-months stay in the United States drawing to a close, Mme. Chiang came to Ottawa with a much fuller three-day schedule of activities than any she attempted on her cross-country speaking tour in the United States.

At the same time, she announced that a contemplated visit to the British Isles had been canceled and she would return directly to China after a farewell visit to President Roosevelt at the White House.

Though Mme. Chiang expressed herself to newspaperwomen as highly pleased with the good military news from China, she told Parliament today that within the last year, Japan has seized from China and Manchuria 100,000,000 tons of raw material for use of its armed forces.

Threat to the Allies

"Japan is continually consolidating its position, a vicious world threat, and increasing its exploitation of China's resources aimed at the United Nations," she warned.

Mme. Chiang was acclaimed at a joint session of Parliament as the first woman guest ever to make a speech from the floor.

After her address she went to the Ottawa residence of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands for a luncheon talk with the Dowager Queen Wilhelmina, who recently arrived from England to visit her daughter. The major part of the Netherlands' rich Far Eastern Empire is now, like Manchuria and part of China, in Japanese hands, but Queen Wilhelmina has warned the United States Congress that her nation expects to get its empire back after the war.

The Day of Restitution

In her address to Parliament, Mme. Chiang reiterated what she told Congress—"that in the common interest of the United Nations, Japan must not be permitted to have undisputed possession of the territories it has seized in China and elsewhere, for with the help of time, it is accumulating added resources to continue the Axis war of aggression."

Mme. Chiang cited China's recent victories as evidence of what her nation would accomplish with a little aid from the United Nations.

"My country, China," she said, "for six years has hung like a millstone around the neck of the Japanese military, and has succeeded in preventing Japan from utilizing several millions of its armed forces and workers in other parts of the world.

Much Done With Little

"Until a few weeks ago, the Chinese Army never had the sort of consistent air protection necessary for even small-scale offensives," she added. "The fact that our army with the help of a few planes in the combined American and Chinese Air Forces was able to rout the enemy in the last upriver Yangtze invasion proved conclusively that comparatively much can be done with comparatively little."

She went on to warn that the danger from Japan is not over. "The magnificent will to resist of the Chinese people and Army, implemented only by inadequate fighting material, must not be strained beyond human endurance, for if Japan should succeed in subjugating China," she warned, "the repercussions to the cause of the United Nations would be the greatest cataclysmic disaster civilization has yet to face."

Mme. Chiang also re-emphasized her hope for a postwar peace without bitterness. A world police force will not be enough unless it is backed with foresight and generosity, she argued.

A Plea of Neighborhood

"Should not we of the United Nations," she asked, "also strive for foresight and exercise understanding so that the vanquished will be treated as neighbors and

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Axis Feels Power of Greek Patriots

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sinister political trends are conspiring to break up Yugoslavian unity and prevent a restoration of the federated state of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes after the war. Even while the majority of all the national groups resist the Axis with matchless heroism, fanatics and demagogues in their ranks feed the flames of internal strife.

Chief offenders are the Fascist Croat Ustachi who openly collaborate with the conquerors and the Serb extremists who, while they oppose the Axis, demand a greater Serbia instead of a partnership with the other peoples.

These two groups, though sworn enemies, exhibit many striking parallels. Both preach narrow fanatical nationalism. Both are strongly tarred with anti-Semitism and use a vituperative vocabulary reminiscent of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' lexicon. Both are against a unified Yugoslavia, though for opposite reasons. The hatred of the Ustachi for the Serbs is matched by the hatred the extremist Serbs harbor for the Croats.

Divide-and-Rule Policy

The Nazis are past masters at the policy of divide and rule. From the outset they have sought to capitalize existing differences between Serb and Croat for their purpose, and wittingly or unwittingly both the Croat Ustachi and the Serbian extremists have in their separate roles played the Nazi game.

The pro-Nazi Ustachi group started the ball rolling in the summer of 1941, when Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler, fearing Yugoslav unity persuaded Dr. Ante Pavelitch, leader of the Ustachi and Axis-sponsored Premier of Croatia, to undertake the massacre of vast numbers of Serbs living in Croatia. The toll of victims is variously estimated from 200,000 to 500,000.

This frightful carnage provided extremist Serbs with their cue. They sought to direct righteous Serb indignation over the massacre, not against the Quislingite Ustachi, but against the Croat peo-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Inside the Balkans

Disruptive forces among the different races constituting the former kingdom of Yugoslavia, promise to make the post-war settlement of this area a highly complex and precarious matter, according to Mr. Stevens who represented The Christian Science Monitor in the Balkans previous to transferring to the now completed campaign in North Africa. This is the fourth of a number of special articles which Mr. Stevens is writing on the Balkans.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

JERUSALEM, June 16 — Very considerable successes have been recently scored by Greek guerrilla Patriots in towns and mountains against Axis forces, according to exact information available here.

It is now known that the guerrillas have won complete control of a large area in Central Greece stretching from Larissa to Janina, all Axis forces having been withdrawn there. This withdrawal is attributed not only to the necessity of increasing the garrisons along the vital Eastern Greek Railway connecting Athens with Salonika, but also to growing losses among Axis outposts.

The Axis apparently will do all in its power to prevent a repetition of last November's feat of the guerrillas in blowing up the famed Gorgopotamos bridge which stopped traffic on this line during three whole months at the very time the Axis African forces desperately needed reinforcing.

400 Planes Damaged

News has also reached Jerusalem of the public execution of three Greek workers in a large airplane factory near Athens who succeeded in ingeniously sabotaging some 400 Axis planes.

These planes were found to break apart in the air after three or four flights, although for a long

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

State Opens Its Case In Grove Club Charges

Charging failure to install four automatic fire doors at the Cocoanut Grove night club last year as a principal violation of building laws conspired by five defendants, Assistant Attorney General John J. Walsh today opened the State's case in Superior Court.

After visiting the ruins of the holocaust on the opening day of the trial yesterday Judge Edward T. Broadhurst and a jury heard Mr. Walsh "offer to prove" the State's contentions in the misdemeanor indictment.

John H. Glover, veteran clerk of the city's building department, who had also testified at the manslaughter trial which convicted Barnett Welansky, took the stand as the State's first witness.

Asked by Mr. Walsh how inspectors reported alleged violations of building laws, such as are charged in the Cocoanut Grove case, the witness said he did not know the answer.

"That's a question for the Building Commissioner (James H. Mooney) to answer," Mr. Glover said. Mr. Glover admitted that he had been in the Building Department for 35 years.

Mr. Walsh put the question in an effort to describe how one of the defendants, Theodore Eldracher, veteran building inspector, was required to inspect the premises of Cocoanut Grove before the fire.

Mr. Mooney is awaiting trial on an indictment for neglect of duty in connection with the Cocoanut Grove. Mr. Eldracher declared he had no record of amendments to the four applications for Grove alterations.

Linking the defendants to an alleged conspiracy which began last July, Mr. Walsh held that James Welansky was manager of the Grove from November 16 until after the Nov. 28 fire, during which time his brother, Barnett, was in the hospital.

Barnett Welansky, who is now serving a state prison sentence and is not being prosecuted for the conspiracy misdemeanor, had launched the alleged conspiracy in July in negotiating alterations with Reuben Bodenhorn, another defendant, who had designed the original Grove and other night clubs in this area, the State charged.

Mr. Bodenhorn placed the contract with Samuel Rudnick, a contractor who had worked for Mr. Welansky previously.

Plans for the alterations, principally to open the "New Cocktail Lounge" on Nov. 17, were drawn last fall by Herman L. Feer, an architect not named in the indictment, the prosecutor continued.

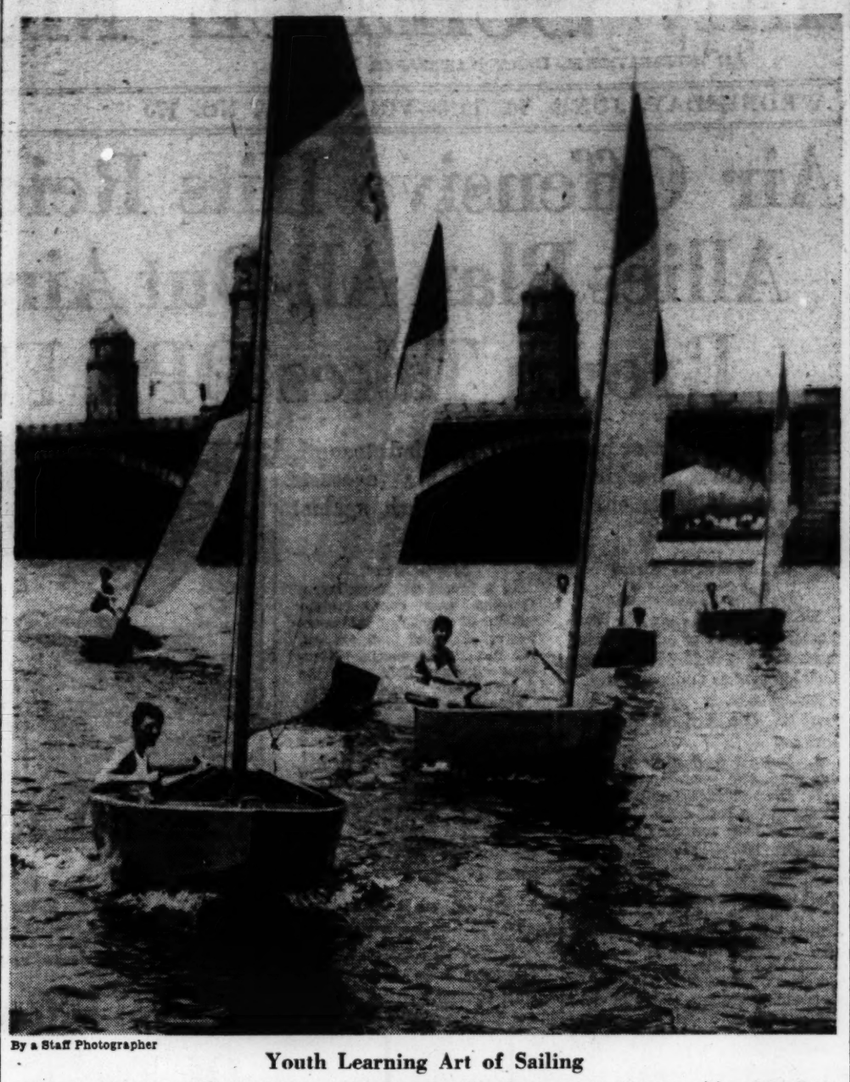
In order to comply with a request by the building department, four fire doors were added to the plans by Mr. Feer, it was contended by Attorney Walsh.

Mr. Eldracher failed to report that firedoors were not being installed, the State's case continued. Mr. Eldracher, who also is indicted, failed to report other building violations, including unauthorized placement of rest rooms and use of glass brick in windows, Mr. Walsh argued.

A partition cutting off two-and-one-half feet of the Grove stage was installed without permit, and was not reported by Mr. Eldracher, Mr. Walsh continued. Completing his links in the conspiracy chain, Mr. Walsh contended that David Gilbert, the other defendant, was the responsible foreman of alterations in the absence of Mr. Bodenhorn and Mr. Rudnick.

In support of the State's contention that James Welansky was the responsible manager just before the fire Mr. Walsh contended that James had approved advertisements of the "New Lounge" and had said that "everything had been done 'according to Hoyle,'" regarding final plans for the opening of the Lounge 11 days before the fire.

Sailors of Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Youth Learning Art of Sailing

Boys and girls are being taught how to handle sail, and navigate a boat under supervision of the Community Sailing Association on the Charles River Basin. Here they are shown sailing cat-rigged dinghys before a brisk breeze.

Police Throughout the State Ordered to Stop Beano Games

Local police authorities were expected to crack down tonight on any beano games remaining in operation in Massachusetts following instructions from State Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes.

Last night, notwithstanding Governor Saltonstall's action of invoking immediately the beano repeal act under his emergency powers, a number of games remained in operation. Local police officials refrained from taking action in these cases on the ground that they had not received official notification that the ban was on.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook said that although no official notification that beano games were illegal had been sent to local communities that newspapers had reported the Governor's action invoking the beano ban. He warned that "ignorance of the law was no excuse" and that operators of beano and persons at the game would be liable to prosecution under the gambling laws.

The order to local police was sent out over the State-wide teletype system and by special messenger to communities not on the system after Rufus S. Bond, Executive Secretary of the State Department of Public Safety, had conferred with Secretary Cook at the State House.

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Life on the Bounding Main

Potential mariners between the ages of 12 and 18 years will be handling tiller and sheets on July first, when the new junior program for boys and girls opens at the Metropolitan District Boathouse on the Charles River Basin.

"Our aim is to make sailors, good sailors," stressed Arthur P. Bryant, director of the Community Sailing Association, the organization which maintains the boathouse.

"First of all we emphasize safety with frequent precaution and rescue drills. Then, after we teach fundamental sailing tactics, we expect the youngsters to have a 'nose for weather' and also to be able to get a boat out of a bad situation," Mr. Bryant pointed out.

Thirty small cat-rigged sailboats and 10 rowboats will be available to the junior sailors, as well as an able staff of instructors.

Less experienced boys and girls receive instruction, first in the shore school, and later in the boats with proficient helmsmen as teachers.

All learn to tie nautical knots, the familiar square and reef knots, for example. These mariners are taught rigging and fittings, and are able to handle a boat in various emergencies. And to develop that "nose for weather," they learn the sky and weather conditions, especially those denoting the approach of a calm or squall.

"Last year, of the 900 junior members, 75 became qualified helmsmen," Mr. Bryant said.

A major objective of the junior program is to provide recreation for underprivileged boys and girls of Metropolitan Boston. Yet all youngsters, whatever their financial means, are invited to join.

At the present time the adult program is in full swing, and will continue throughout the summer. Juniors will have the use of the fleet on weekday mornings and during the early part of the afternoon. Adults will use the craft the remainder of the time. The senior program provides the funds to support the junior program.

Air Raid Signals At Noon Daily To Acquaint Public

For six successive days, beginning next Monday and ending Saturday, test air raid warnings will be sounded in every city and town in the State, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today. The signals will start at noon.

"We want every man, woman and child in the State to know what the signals sound like, and what they would mean in an actual raid, or in a practice air raid test," Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division, said in making the announcement. The Army has approved the tests. Their only purpose is education, General Needham said, and they will not interfere in any way with normal activity.

The times of the signals, what they sound like, and what they would mean in an air raid drill or a real enemy attack, follow:

First Alarm—12 Noon—A steady two-minute blast. This is a warning signal which means "planes are headed your way."

Second Alarm—12:07 p. m.—A series of short blasts for a two-minute period. This signal means 'bombing expected."

Third Alarm—12:14 p. m.—A steady two-minute blast, exactly like the first signal. This means "planes have passed but may return. Stay on the alert."

All Clear—12:21 p. m.—A 10-second steady blast, wail or "beep." This means, "Planes gone, danger past."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler, Showers

Boston and vicinity: Scattered thunder showers will end tonight; cooler tonight and Thursday forenoon; moderate to fresh winds will diminish tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Scattered thunder showers ending early this evening; cooler tonight and Thursday forenoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Scattered thunder showers in the south portion ending early tonight; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Scattered thunder showers ending tonight; cooler tonight and Thursday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:38 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Thursday, 11:13 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Navy Yard Seeks 10,000 Workers

Critically in need of 10,000 men and women workers, the Boston Navy Yard today opened a recruiting center—so far as is known, the first in the country—at 82 Summer Street, where applicants will be interviewed.

Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, attended formal opening ceremonies at the center, accompanied by Joseph A. Smith, of the War Manpower Commission, Mayor Tobin and other City officials, and Navy Yard officers.

Boston's New Postmaster Is Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Silk Flags Presented to Patrick J. Connelly by Postal Workers

Elevation of a "career postal man" to the office of Postmaster at Boston—previously considered a political plum—resulted in a presentation by employees throughout the Boston Postal District of two large silk American flags and one white silk flag bearing the insigne of the Post Office Department to Patrick J. Connelly, Boston's new Postmaster.

All three flags were inscribed as follows: "Presented Postmaster's Office commemorating the appointment of Patrick J. Connelly, first career man appointed by competitive examination Apr. 16, 1943, by Boston Postal Employees." The presentation was made June 15 by representatives of 15 organizations of employees.

Rear row—left to right—Leo Martin, President of the Boston Post Office Employees' Good Will Association; John L. Laverty, President Boston Post Office Employees' Credit Union; Thomas A. Coughlin, President, Branch 5, United National Association of Post Office Clerks; Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly; Gilbert Manson, Secretary of Branch 43, National Association of Postal Supervisors; James M. Murphy, President of Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks; Walter H. Kelley, President, National Association of Post Office Mechanics.

Front row—left to right—Henry T. Hayes, President of Boston Post Office Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association; James H. Jones of the National Alliance of Postal Employees; John Sparaco, President of Branch 9, National Association of Post Office Laborers; James H. Lewis, President of Local 573, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, Motor Vehicle Service Employees; Harry J. Ross, Custodial Employees.

Mechanic Arts High School To Honor Retiring Headmaster

After 49 active years in the teaching profession Adelbert H. Morrison, who retires August 31 as headmaster of Boston's Mechanic Arts High School, will be honored tonight at a dinner at the University Club. Faculty members, former teachers, and friends will attend the testimonial dinner.

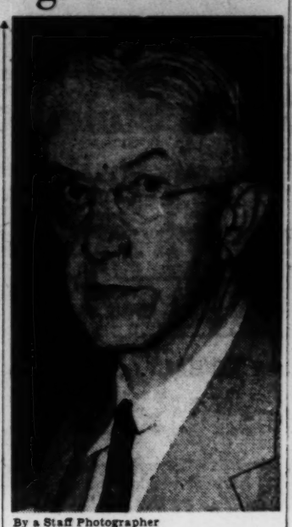
Mr. Morrison has been headmaster of Mechanic Arts High School since 1923. He came to the school in 1904 as a teacher of French and in 1911 was made head of the Science Department. Among the subjects he has taught are algebra, geometry, physics, and mechanical drawing.

Looking back today over his busy years as a teacher—years which kept him in close touch with thousands of young Americans—Mr. Morrison said he found his career a very satisfying one. In fact, he said, he would ask nothing more than to have had the privilege of helping to guide several generations of youths through their formative years.

A native of Merrimac, Mass., Mr. Morrison began his teaching career in Spencer, Mass., after completing his formal education at Tufts, where he graduated from the Engineering School, and at the University of Berlin. He also held teaching posts in Lawrence, and Brookline before coming to Mechanic Arts.

During World War I as well as World War II Mr. Morrison has had opportunity to contribute to the country's war effort. During the first World War he had a leave of absence from his teaching post to serve with the Emergency Fleet Corporation in organizing training centers for shipyard workers. Following the Armistice he went to Washington where he joined the Federal Board for Vocational Education in rehabilitation work for disabled soldiers.

In the present crisis hundreds of men and women have been trained at Mechanic Arts High School under Mr. Morrison's direction for important jobs in war industry.



By a Staff Photographer

Adelbert H. Morrison
Headmaster of Mechanic Arts High School.

Mr. Morrison, who is voluntarily retiring two years before the compulsory retirement age, sees a great future for the school with which he has been so many years. The real need, he said, is a new building for Mechanic Arts High School in a new location. The present plant, he added, was designed for 1,250 students, yet has a normal enrollment of 1,600 to 1,700.

After his retirement, Mr. Morrison plans to spend his summers on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., in a home which he built with his own hands. He would like to winter in the south and spend between seasons at his Wellesley home. He expects to spend much of his time with his life-long hobby—working with tools.

Bunker Hill Day Ceremonies Start at Night-Before Fetes

Charlestown was preparing today for the traditional "night before" celebrations that initiate tomorrow's municipal observance of the 168th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the first pitched battle of the American Revolution.

Festivities in honor of the holiday which will be marked by a military and civic parade through the Charlestown streets at 2:15 p. m. tomorrow, will get under way at 6 p. m. today with a carnival at Sullivan Square.

During the course of the evening there will be a banquet at the State Armory, under the auspices of the celebrations committee, patriotic exercises at the Charlestown Boys' Club, and a dinner in the clubhouse of the Bunker Hill Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Roane Waring of Tennessee, the National Commander of the American Legion, will be the principal speaker at the Boys' Club exercises, while former Representative Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts heads the list of speakers at the community banquet in the State Armory.

More than 2,500 are expected for the latter event which will be held at 8 p. m. Other speakers will include: John J. Rea of Charlestown Post 544, V. F. W., toastmaster; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Tobin, Congressman James M. Curley, City Councilor Michael L. Kinsella, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral Robert Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District.

In addition to the military parade tomorrow there will be the customary one of doll carriages at the Monument at 10 a. m., and a sports show tomorrow night at the Ensign John J. Doherty park. Ice cream will be distributed to children at various points in Charlestown while residents of the community plan to hold "open house," all as a part of Boston's observance of the holiday.

Some 2,500 servicemen—soldiers, sailors, and marines—are expected to march tomorrow along with units from various civic and veterans organizations. The paraders will assemble at Bunker Hill and Elm Street and follow a three-mile line of march to Monument Square.

Block parties and concerts will bring the two-day celebration to a close tomorrow night. The holiday, traditional in Suffolk County, finds the State House and City Hall closed for the day.

16 New Englanders Reported as Killed

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Sixteen New Englanders were included in today's War Department list of 229 United States soldiers killed in action in the North African area.

The New England casualties and next of kin:

Connecticut

Ferris, 2nd Lieut. Geoffrey C.—Mrs. Cheney Ferris, mother, New Haven.
Erff, Private Philip F.—William C. Erff, father, West Haven.
La Chance, Private Adalbert L.—Mrs. Albina La Chance, mother, Hartford.
Squaglia, Private First Class Francis A. —Salvatore Squaglia, father, New Haven.

Maine

Merrill, Private First Class George E. Mrs. Grace E. Merrill, mother, East Stoneham.

Massachusetts

Albright, Private Lloyd R.—Mrs. Dorothy Albright, wife, Lynn.
Brown, Private Robert A.—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Brown, wife, Harvard.
Bruni, Technical 5th Grade Alfred L.—Mrs. Emidi Bruni, mother, Gloucester.
Fogg, Capt. Donald H.—Mrs. Julia W. Fogg, wife, Chelmsford.
Kochocki, Corporal Alfred J.—Mrs. Vincenia Kochocki, mother, Boston.
Koulgeorge, 2nd Lieut. James—Harry T Koulgeorge, father, Pittsfield.
O'Loughlin, Private First Class Joseph A. —Mrs. Agnes O'Loughlin, mother, Norwood.

New Hampshire

Herbert, Private Joseph C. E.—Mrs. Rose Anna Herbert, mother, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Prawer, Corporal Joseph J.—Walter J. Prawer, brother, Woonsocket.
Rozpad, Private John A.—Stanley P. Rozpad, brother, Providence.

Vermont

Martell, Private Ralph H.—Mrs. Margarett Martell, wife, Burlington.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A pianoforte recital by the pupils of Leona MacGraw will be given in the Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

A talk on "The Art of Belgium" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Elaine Patte North, soprano, and Albion Metcalf, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Shoe Slanders On Rationing Run Into Snag

Against accusations that the rationing of shoes has resulted in people buying more shoes than they ever did before, New England rationing officer Albert E. Stevens retorted today that this was absolutely contrary to the facts.

"The purchase of shoes since Feb. 7, when rationing began, could not equal that of the same period a year ago," declared Mr. Stevens, "because we do not have that many stamps in circulation.

"The civilian rate of shoe purchases reached an all-time high during 1942. Rationing reduced purchases to the average between 1936 and 1941. Consequently, if every stamp was used and if no dealer sold shoes without stamps, purchases during the first ration period were considerably less than last year."

Latest figures for the entire country, Mr. Stevens said, show a saving of 100,000,000 pairs of shoes.

"We hope now," added Mr. Stevens, "that people will use the No. 18 coupon earlier during its validity period."

Time to Catch Up

Many of Boston's shoe stores remained closed this morning to give the clerks a chance to get stock in shape after yesterday's buying rush on the final day for use of the No. 17 ration coupon.

Those that did open at the usual hour reported few customers this morning, indicating that yesterday's mobs were not acting under any belief in a shoe shortage but were motivated entirely by a desire to use up the ration coupon.

"We never did such good business in our history," declared the manager of one store dealing in high-priced shoes for men, "I might say we did 300 to 400 per cent of our usual business yesterday, but actually there was no comparison. I'd probably be nearer right if I made it 1,000 per cent. Why already this month we've done twice as much business as we did last year during the entire month of June. Rationing has certainly helped the shoe business, as far as we can see."

Stocks Depleted

One shop on Tremont Street selling low-priced women's shoes was closed until noon today.

"We had to shut the doors at 5 o'clock last night," the manager said, "though our usual closing hour is 6. We had such a mob, and our clerks were so tired, that we had to close at 5 in order to get through at any reasonable hour. As it was, it was 7 o'clock before we could go home."

Stocks of shoes throughout the city are generally depleted, and estimates today were that it would take from one to three weeks for stores to be back to normal inventories.

Can Collections To Begin Monday

Official collection of tin cans in Boston will begin next Monday and continue through the following Friday. Meanwhile Reading, Melrose, and Woburn are getting a head-start by holding their June collections this week.

Other localities holding tin-can collections next week are Malden, Medford, Newton, Revere, Arlington, Belmont, Somerville, Milton, Watertown, Quincy, Waltham.

Out-of-town collections include: June 21—Brockton, Canton, Chelsea, Randolph, Scituate, Wakefield and Weston. June 22—Holbrook and Winthrop. June 23—Holbrook and Winchester. June 24—Hingham, Hull, Everett and Winchester. June 25—Everett.

Save Yourself Disappointment!

The demand for hotel accommodations is great in New York today, as it is in every war-important city. So The Commodore urges you to reserve your room in advance and avoid possible disappointment. If your plans change, won't you please cancel your reservation so that The Commodore can serve others in need of rooms?

Famous Commodore service continues to give you the rest and comfort you need. You'll greatly appreciate, too, its convenience to all the city. Let us know your plans! . . . 2000 large, outside rooms, all with private bath.

FOUR FAMOUS RESTAURANTS

THE COMMODORE
MARTIN SWEENY, President
"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"
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Phone Hubbard 3860
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

$3-Billion War-Agency Bill to Congress

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—A $2,921,441,504 omnibus appropriations bill, bundling up the fiscal needs of 18 Government war agencies, was turned over to Congress today as the nation's economic war chiefs told an epic story of American progress in the Battle of the Home Front.

It was the first annual report, the balance sheet for the past year and the budget sheet for the next for such war-born bureaus as the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Office of Censorship, the Office of War Information, and the War Shipping Administration.

The amounts requested and recommended appear in the accompanying box.

Spread over 2,100 printed pages of testimony were the explanations of top officials in charge of directing the country's economic life, from war production to consumer prices. There were praise and criticism from the House Appropriations Committee which approved the 1944 allocations with these words:

Credit Given War Agencies

"Great credit is due the war agencies for what has been accomplished. Mistakes have been made and will be made. They are to be expected. There has been lost motion. The speed of action would not have been attained without it.

"Improvements have been made and will continue to be made in the functioning of the war agencies. Constructive criticism has been helpful. It should continue and will be welcomed by the agencies. The type of criticism which serves only to create public distrust is not helpful to the war effort."

Part of that criticism was reflected in the accompanying appropriations bill. Few of the agencies escaped reductions as the Committee inquired into such details as the need for expanding staffs, why the OPA's renting division should have used 80 tons of carbon paper.

"Approaching Limit"

War Production Chief Donald Nelson testified that "we are rapidly approaching the limit of our productive capacity in this country." He said the total output in 1943 would reach approximately $180,000,000,000 and said about half of it would be for direct war production.

"From both the military and the production point of view," he said, "I am convinced that we are in the midst of one of the greatest and most powerful developments in history—the development of an almost incredible striking power by means of aircraft."

" . . . I can report to you that from now on, expenditures for our air force will exceed by far the expenditures for any other single military category, reaching before the end of 1943 an annual rate of some tens of billions of dollars."

From Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown came the assertion that price control measures had saved the Government $25,800,000,000 by the end of 1942, and that that amount would swell to $70,000,000,000 by the end of 1943 "if prices are held at current levels."

Subsidies Defended

In the face of mounting Congressional opposition to use of subsidies to keep down the cost of living, the OPA Chief told the Committee that it would be impossible to get prices back to their September, 1942, level without their "substantial use."

His opinion drew from Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri the observation that "we cannot escape the fact that Congress has repeatedly in the last few weeks, three or four times by a record vote and overwhelming majorities, indicated its emphatic disapproval of subsidies."

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers reported that all the synthetic-rubber plants should be in operation and producing by the end of the year, and that he was counting on an output of about 800,000 long tons of synthetic rubber next year.

He declared that there would be at the end of this year about 140,000 tons of synthetic and crude rubber, and estimated that production of synthetic rubber by early autumn of 1944 would reach the point where it could supply normal demands.

New Rationing Hinted

There was strong intimation, too, that the nation is in for some new rationing programs, but just when they will go into effect was left to speculation. Mr. Cannon noted that the OPA justifications called for several new programs.

In charge of rationing for OPA, Louis J. Kroeger reported that there were eight under contemplation, six of which are contingent upon directives yet to be issued. While both he and the Committee shied away from discussing their nature in fear that they be upset by advance notice, he hinted that one of them may deal with coal.

"Conditions being what they are at present," he told the Committee, "we have some plans under way here with respect to coal. Now, whether or not coal is going to have to be rationed is a question of many determinations. . . . But should it become necessary to ration coal, then, certainly, the coming up of another winter makes it imperative that we go to work right away and develop that program."

Meanwhile, in testimony released by the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Brown was disclosed to have declared that OPA "is not going to break down."

Unfavorable Sentiment

He expressed the opinion after Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma bluntly informed him that there "is unfavorable sentiment over the country against OPA because of useless red tape and countless regulations."

"I am convinced," said Mr. Johnson, "you must reorganize OPA, weed out your day dreamers and impractical theorists, and function for the purposes for which OPA was created or else you are on your way out."

Mr. Brown conceded that "it will never be a popular agency."

Mr. Brown told the Committee that "contrary to very general impressions," War Food Administrator Chester Davis and "I get along splendidly. I do not mean that we do not have differences of opinion now and then. . . . But there is no fundamental difference between us."

In discussing OPA's food program, Mr. Brown expressed the belief that there had not been "any suffering in the United States; nothing but inconvenience; and pulling down the standard of living which everybody advises us is necessary."

Other testimony on the OPA appropriations disclosed that:

Shoe-Rationing Change

Under consideration is a proposal to change the system of rationing shoes from three pairs a year to a dollars-and-cents basis, so that the consumer could use his ration allowance to obtain as few or as many pairs as the value of allowance would buy.

OPA hopes to secure 38,000 man-years of volunteer clerical time in local boards during the year.

Mr. Brown testified that one of the reasons for the acute gasoline shortage in the East was because "storage in England was unusually low because of a heavy increase over anticipated requirements for bombing in the European war theater."

The subcommittee gave the Board of Economic Warfare every penny—$36,150,000—it sought. It declared that the testimony of Milo Perkins, the Board's Director, emphasized "the grave importance of the work that is being done by that organization on the world economic front and the crucial part it is taking in the war effort."

Mr. Perkins told the Committee that "the plain fact is that Germany and Japan got a long jump on us in the world economic battle that preceded the war itself," but said that through the work of the SEW operators, whom he described as "economic Commandos," this nation is catching up.

"There is a long way to go," he added, "but the United Nations are definitely not losing the economic war. Our economic strength is still rising, while both Germany and Japan are beginning to show the first signs of economic strain."

Testimony of Messers. Nelson, Brown, Jeffers, and Perkins constituted a few of the high lights bound up in the bulky transcript of testimony. Others included:

Other High Lights

1. War Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman says that if wartime discomforts, plus a campaign to induce people to eliminate unessential travel, fail to accomplish the desired results, "we may have to dig down into our basket" for some system of priorities.

2. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, reported that the program for building merchant ships for the fiscal year beginning July 1 envisions more than double the number and the tonnage of vessels in operation early this year.

3. Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies asserted that the critical gasoline shortage on the Atlantic Coast could have been avoided by an earlier ban on pleasure driving.

4. Dr. George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the National War Labor Board, declared the NWLB intended to stick by the "Little Steel" formula "through thick and thin," despite anticipated pressure from workers for wage increases when the 20 per cent pay-as-you-go withholding tax goes into effect.

"Black-Mart" Gasoline

5. OPA Chief Brown expressed belief that "the principal source of "black-market" gasoline, in our judgment, has been the sale of "T" cards. Sometimes it is more profitable for a man in the taxicab business to sell his "T" card than it is for him to run his taxicab.

6. Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis said there is "considerable likelihood" that the United States will be subjected to air raids, both in the Pacific and on the Northeastern Coasts.

The greater part of the Committee's reductions in the Budget Bureau's allocations of funds for the various war agencies came in requests for new personnel, with the denials amounting to approximately 5,400 man-years.

The action came after Representatives John Taber of New York and J. William Ditter of Pennsylvania, two of the ranking Republican members, assailed in particular the high percentage of former college instructors and professors as economists and consultants on such agencies as the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Price Administration.

"No Practical Experience"

"These pepole," protested Mr. Taber at one point in the OPA hearings, "who seem to be in charge of these price setups seem to be practically all professors or 'long hairs.' There does not seem to be a single unit which has at the head of it anyone who has had practical experience in the line of business that is involved."

At another point during the testimony on the Board of Economic Warfare, Mr. Ditter read a long list of employees whose salaries have been increased substantially since they joined the staff, and inquired of Mr. Perkins:

"Do you ever try to bargain with any of these folks to get them any cheaper than your general spirit of generosity apparently prompts you to pursue?"

"So toughly," responded Mr. Perkins, "that I am ashamed of it sometimes."

"I wish," commented Mr. Ditter, "that w emight find some glaring example of your avarice."

What War Agencies Would Get

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Following are the amounts the House Appropriations subcommittee has recommended for the various war agencies and the amounts which they requested:

Agency	Sought	Recommended
Board of Economic Warfare	$36,150,000	$36,150,000
Office of Censorship	29,998,400	27,800,000
War Petroleum Administration	5,473,000	5,473,000
Office of Price Administration	177,335,000	165,000,000
Office of Strategic Service	38,476,000	35,000,000
Office for Emergency Management		
(Administrative Services)	9,796,880	8,817,200
(Working Capital Fund)	900,000	750,000
Civilian Defense Office	5,746,522	4,000,000
Co-ordinator for		
Inter-American Affairs	33,860,000	30,685,000
Office of Defense Transportation	14,900,000	14,650,000
Office of Economic Stabilization	100,000	100,000
Liaison Office	62,320	(none)
National War Labor Board	14,341,300	13,841,300
Office of Scientific Research	135,982,500	135,982,500
Office of War Information	47,342,000	34,472,504
War Production Board	89,950,000	88,200,000
Smaller War Plants Corporation	12,006,000	12,006,000
War Relocation Authority	48,170,000	48,170,000
War Shipping Administration	2,372,350,000	2,272,350,000
Grand Total	3,060,933,922	2,921,441,504

An additional $18,000,000 was provided for contract authorizations.

Freed Nisei 'Spread Axis Propaganda'

LOS ANGELES, June 16 (AP)—Mayor Fletcher Bowron testified at a Congressional hearing yesterday that a Japanese woman who he declared had "spread Japanese propaganda in a subtle way by creating a favorable impression" was released from the Manzanar Relocation Center in California to make a lecture tour.

The Los Angeles Mayor told the Dies subcommittee that the woman, whom he identified as Miya Sanroniya Kikuchi, American-born former Los Angeles resident, had sought to establish "a friendly feeling if not actual sympathy for the Japanese military class."

"The selection of this woman to make the lecture tour was even more significant because she had recently spent four years in Japan, studying the language and making contact with influential persons," said Mayor Bowron.

He said he advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation last October upon hearing of the matter that she should be watched carefully and that an investigation should be made of how she happened to be chosen for the tour. The F. B. I. chief agent here promised such an inquiry, he added.

The subcommittee, which is seeking evidence of subversive activity in the Japanese camps, also heard Lin B. Orme of Phoenix, Ariz., President of the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, declare:

"If Roosevelt Dam should be blown up, unquestionably all of Phoenix would be under many feet of water and the loss of life and destruction of property would be enormous."

No. 1. War-Working Father

Associated Press

H. W. Dean

A welder in the Tampa Shipbuilding Company yards at Tampa, Fla., Mr. Dean has been chosen as the nation's "No. 1 War-Working Father of 1943" by the National Father's Day Committee in New York. His eldest son, a gunner's mate in the Navy, has been reported missing in action. Another son is a naval aviation cadet. Mr. Dean will go to New York and Washington for the celebration of Father's Day, June 20.

9 Provincial Governments Fall in Argentine 'Purge'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 16 (AP)—Elected Governments had been set aside today in nine of Argentina's 14 provinces in the new National Administration's "purification" program, and President Ramirez forecast intervention in all 14 before the country is returned to republican forms.

In a statement issued last night to members of the foreign pres, President Ramirez said the movement which overthrew the conservative Castillo Administration early this month, although Army-inspired, does not aim "to perpetuate itself in a military character."

He asserted, however, that elections would be held and the country delivered into "the hands of its political leaders" only after successful completion of a campaign "to purify and reconstruct" the entire Government setup.

As for the Provisional Government's foreign policy, President Ramirez reiterated the stand previously announced by Foreign Minister Segundo Storni.

Practical Pan-Americanism

"We seek greater rapprochement with our American brothers by consolidating ties which bind our common interests," President Ramirez said. "We will accomplish practical pan-Americanism, letting the eloquence of deeds speak in place of wordy rhetoric, which soldiers neither understand nor practice."

Declaring that "in the existing circumstances, no public question has greater importance, nor calls for more urgent solution, than that of the international problem," the Provisional President pledged his Administration to "justice and truth" in carrying out both its foreign and domestic programs.

Summarizing his regime's domestic policies, the Ramirez statement said:

"Our movement had contemplated four stages:

"First, the overthrow of a fraudulent and disorganized Government.

"Second, to restore orderly administration.

"Third, to purify and thoroughly organize the Administration, purging venal, incompetent, and parasitical elements.

"Fourth, to renew the national spirit and national conscience, which had been suffocated, by infusing new life in conformity with historical tradition—in a word, to give the Argentine ideological backbone to the entire country and then deliver it cleansed and renovated in all its values and living forces into the legal hands which must govern it."

The movement now is progressing through its second and third stages.

July 31

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before July 31 better notify us right now.

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Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

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NEW YORK CITY

Brazilian Student Wins Vargas Literary Prize

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK—The Getulio Vargas prize, for the best novel on a social subject to be written in Brazil during the past year, has been awarded to Paulo Rizzo, third-year student at the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Brazil, according to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Mr. Rizzo's father, Dr. Miguel Rizzo, is pastor of a church in São Paulo, and his uncle, the Rev. Samuel S. Rizzo, is pastor of St. Paul's Church, Newark, N. J.

Little things that become *Big Things*

THE U.S. ARMY Ordnance Department, early in 1942, asked one of our executives if we had a factory near a good supply of water, of sufficient size to make small calibre ammunition at the rate of many millions every twenty-four hours. We had such a factory on the Ohio River with enough feet of floor space.

"FROM CARS TO BULLETS FOR TOMMY GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS"

It was well placed near additional unused land and far enough from the city to allow the storage of powder and the loading and testing of ammunition.

The work of preparation was started immediately. The automobile machinery in the plant, which could not be used, was dismantled and put elsewhere. It was replaced by new and different equipment. A specialized laboratory was installed and staffed with engineers, metallurgists, and technicians drawn from our

"TESTING FOR EVERY BATTLE FRONT CONDITION"

widely diversified staff. Production executives and specialists were also selected from our own personnel. While the factory was being prepared for production, the Frankford arsenal assisted the training of these production specialists who, in turn, were to train the workers and supervise the operation of the many departments of the plant.

The first finished ammunition produced in this newly organized plant went on test in May, 1942. The cartridge cases were then made of brass. Brass is an extremely vital war material. *Could steel be used instead?* Could steel be worked over the machinery and tools that were provided for the use of brass? Could the steel be treated to withstand the corrosion

"COULD IT BE DONE WITH STEEL?"

of a long sea voyage and to resist successfully the humidity of the tropics and the sub-zero temperatures of the Arctic? The U. S. Army Ordnance Department — and our own engineers, metallurgists and technicians believed it could. More engineering talent — this time chemists — were added to the laboratory staff and the larger and more complete Chrysler Corporation's laboratories, in Detroit, were also directed to the solution of this problem.

The first of the new steel casings were made in the month of August, 1942. They were pretty good. Then began severe testing,—spraying with wet salt air, burying in salty mud marshes washed by the tide,—storing in hot damp rooms and open exposure to the weather,—plating with lacquer, copper, cadmium, nickel, chrome, zinc, silver, lead—dipping in dichromate, sealing with plastics. A vast cycle of experiments were tried and tested and the results compared. From all this effort

"THOUSANDS PER MINUTE"

came a standardized product made of steel, and approved for use on all the battle fronts.

The making of this ammunition is really the art of producing many pieces rapidly—many thousands per minute, every day, 6 days a week. Ninety-nine operations are performed to take each piece of ammunition from the lead, steel and powder stage to the formed, loaded, tested and packed, finished article—ready to shoot,—with every piece perfect in shape, finish, and firing efficiency.

We have made our first billion of this steel ammunition. Not that this is a top record for ammunition making but, to us, it is a milestone passed on the road to Victory. We will pass the second and third billion with much less emotion but we really got a thrill out of joining the ranks of the important producers of ammunition.

With this change to steel we release, with every billion rounds, thousands of tons of

"A LITTLE THING BECAME BIG"

brass. This brass can now be used in war production where no other substitute is possible.

A finished round of ammunition weighs only a few ounces. ***Little things often do become really big and important.***

WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Tanks . . . Tank Engines . . . Anti-Aircraft Guns . . . Bomber Fuselage Sections . . . Bomber Wings . . . Aircraft Engines . . . Wide Variety of Ammunition . . . Anti-Tank Vehicles . . . Command Reconnaissance Cars . . . Cantonment Furnaces . . . Troop Motor Transports . . . Ambulances . . . Marine Tractors . . . Weapon Carriers . . . Marine and Industrial Engines . . . Gyro-Compasses . . . Air Raid Sirens and Fire Fighting Equipment . . . Powdered Metal Parts . . . Navy Pontoons . . . Field Kitchens . . . Bomb Shackles . . . Tent Heaters . . . Refrigeration Compressors . . . Aircraft Landing Gears . . . and Other Important War Equipment

In the production of this war equipment Chrysler Corporation is assisted by 8,079 subcontractors in 856 towns in 39 states

[WAR BONDS ARE YOUR PERSONAL INVESTMENT IN VICTORY]

PLYMOUTH ☆ DODGE ☆ DE SOTO ☆ CHRYSLER

Divisions of CHRYSLER CORPORATION

New Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—'Crash Dive' in Technicolor

'Bataan,' 'My Friend Flicka,' 'Five Graves to Cairo' Due

Fourteen men play principal roles in "Bataan," the new film arriving Thursday at the State and Orpheum. Robert Taylor heads the cast as one of a group of "expendables" assigned to blow up a bridge and hold a road against advancing Japanese during the fighting in the Philippines. The story tells how they hold their post while one after another of them is killed.

Tay Garnett directed. The cast includes, in addition to Mr. Taylor, George Murphy, Thomas Mitchell, Lloyd Nolan, Lee Bowman, Robert Walker and Desi Arnaz.

The companion feature will be "Let's Have Fun," a comedy featuring "the Mad Russian" (Bert Gordon), John Beal, and Margaret Lindsay.

★ ★ ★

'Five Graves to Cairo'

A film turning on intrigue and romance comes Thursday to the Metropolitan under the title of "Five Graves to Cairo." The setting is North Africa and the story is about a British soldier behind the German lines who stumbles into Rommel's headquarters and manages to discover the Nazi general's plan of attack.

Franchot Tone plays the role of the soldier; Anne Baxter is a girl who helps him to discover the information that he desires; and Erich von Stroheim portrays Rommel.

The other feature on the program will be a comedy, "Chatterbox," with Joe E. Brown and Judy Canova heading a cast that includes Rosemary Lane and John Hubbard.

★ ★ ★

At RKO Boston

"Ox-Bow Incident," with Henry Fonda and Mary Beth Hughes in the principal roles, will be the feature film at the RKO Boston starting Thursday. The stage show will be the International Casino Revue with Carol Bruce to head the cast.

★ ★ ★

'My Friend Flicka'

Roddy MacDowall plays the principal part in "My Friend Flicka," a Technicolor film version of Mary O'Hara's novel, coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. Preston Foster and Rita Johnson are among those prominent in the cast. The story is about a boy and his horse. Harold Schuster directed, and Ralphi Dietrich was the producer.

The other feature on the program will be "Shantytown," a musical, in which the principal entertainers include Mary Lee, John Archer, Marjorie Lord, Billy Gilbert, and Matty Malneck and his orchestra.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, the program at the Exeter will include "The Powers Girl," with Carole Landis, Anne Shirley, and George Murphy; and "Margin for Error," with Joan Bennett, Milton Berle, and Otto Preminger. Starting Sunday, the main film will be "The Human Comedy," with Mickey Rooney, and a pair of short features—"Fala," starring the President's dog, and "Ings Up," with Capt. Clark Gable as narrator.

★ ★ ★

At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Uptown will be "Hitler's Children," with Bonita Granville, Tim Holt, H. B. Warner, and Otto Kruger heading the cast. The companion feature will be "Taxi Mister," with William Bendix, Joseph Sawyer, and Grace Bradley.

© Paramount

Anne Baxter and Franchot Tone

In "Five Graves to Cairo," coming to the screen at the Metropolitan Thursday.

© Loew's, Inc.

George Murphy

In "Bataan," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Tyrone Power Heads Cast Of Film at Keith Memorial

"Crash Dive," which came to the screen at the Keith Memorial yesterday, finds Tyrone Power enrolled as an officer in the submarine service. He prefers the PT boats when the picture begins. But before the yarn is ended he is enthusiastic for the undersea craft. Considering the adventures that he successfully navigates, his change in point of view is understandable. For he and his shipmates not only accomplish such a feat as first eluding and then sinking a Nazi "Q" ship, but they discover a hidden U-boat rendezvous, attack it by land and sea, and manage to escape though their periscope has been shot away.

The film, in short, is one of those war melodramas intended for those who like an abundance of exciting action rather than for the minority of skeptics who wonder if the things that they see could actually happen that way. It has been photographed in Technicolor, which lends an air of richness to the production and provides attractive backgrounds to the events. And there is, of course, a romantic side to the narrative, for Mr. Power is one of the reigning romantic heroes of the screen, or was until he left Hollywood for war service.

The romance in the present instance follows a fairly familiar pattern. The hero, who is Mr. Power, meets a schoolteacher, pays ardent and unconventional suit to her in the usual Hollywood style, and wins her before he learns that his commander had expected to marry the same girl. This, as might be expected, brings about a slight coolness between the two officers, but that vanishes in the heat of conflict and the two gentlemen are fast friends once more when the yarn ends.

Some of the most interesting passages in the film are those which depict the operation of undersea craft, the close quarters in which the men work and live, and the action in such a ship during combat.

Mr. Power gives one of his characteristic performances as the dashing hero. Dana Andrews makes an agreeable fellow of the commanding officer. Anne Baxter, an attractive heroine, emphasizes the bewilderment of the lady in face of the sudden attention to which she is subjected by her unexpected admirer, and Minor Watson and Dame May Whitty have brief roles as an uncle and grandmother of the young naval hero. James Gleason has a prominent role as a petty officer who is entitled to retire but insists on staying in service.

"Gildersleeve's Bad Day," the companion feature, finds Harold Peary once more in the role that he plays on the radio. In his present adventure he holds out for acquittal against the 11 other members of the jury in which he serves. This makes it look as though he had been bribed, but he finally manages to get clear of the increasing complications in which he is involved. Nancy Gates, Jane Darwell, and Freddie Mercer are in the supporting cast.

E. F. M.

'The Red Poppy'

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is preparing a production of the popular Soviet ballet, "The Red Poppy," for its fall season, as a tribute to Russia's heroic achievements in the war.

The choregraphy will be in charge of Igor Schwezoff, author of the prize-winning autobiography "Borzoi" (in England), which is known as "Russian Somersault" in the United States, who danced in the original production in Russia. The music is by Glière.

New Revue for Boston

"Bombshells of 1943," a new vaudeville revue, is reported in New York as headed for a Boston opening on Aug. 5. Margie Hart will head the cast. A 30-week tour is mentioned prior to a possible New York opening.

Ilka Chase for Cambridge

Ilka Chase will play the leading role in "Biography" at the Cambridge Summer Theater the week of July 19. Ina Claire had the part when the comedy was first presented in Boston.

Early Books Exhibited

By Dorothy Adlow

In the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library is a superb display of old books, early specimens of printing, illuminated manuscripts and tooled bindings. These exhibits have been selected from the large permanent collection of book treasures in the library's possession. They reveal the fervor with which the early printing press was employed: in Italy alone, we are told, about five thousands books had been printed by the year 1500.

Some of those precious specimens of pioneer printing may be seen in this display. They are not only historic items; their design and illustration and typography prove especially pleasing to us. It is amusing to learn that the well-to-do of the fifteenth century held aloof from the product of the press, considering it a cheap and standardized product. We exercise comparable snobbishness today.

A French Book of Hours of the end of the fourteenth century is profusely garnished with a flowery-leafy border patern dispensing itself in spirals and swirls. Gold and color add enrichment. The calligraphic hand wrought the texts with patience and grace, and little pictures illustrate verses. The woodcuts in a Nuremburg Bible printed in 1488 are colored, but compared with the early miniatures they are casually tinted. It is the lines in block-prints that are impressive, vigorously cut, and decoratively deployed. There is a third edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" printed by Caxton in England. At this early stage printing resembled manuscript.

The Cologne Chronicle" is a history of the world published in 1499. It is a volume of exceptional signficance for its record of the advent of printing."

"The Columbus Letter" was published, with six wodcuts, in Basle in 1494.

Among many items now exhibited are an illustrated "Divine Comedy," "The Halberstadt Missal" printed in Strassbourg, "Euclid Elements," a Venetian publication of 1482.

There are to be seen such items as a volume of Cruickshank "Notes" with illustrations, and the Kelmscott "Chaucer."

Wendy Hiller

In "Major Barbara," coming to the Fine Arts today.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7mc.)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam," drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p. m.—Freddy Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off

W43B, Boston (41.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc.)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; Orch.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Roane Waring, talk.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Soldiers With Wings.

Legion Commander Speaks Over WNAC

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, speaks tonight from the Charlestown Boys' Club, WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Music from Jerome Kern's "Show Boat" will be heard on Great Moments in Music, sung by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Merle Oberon and Danny Kaye are guest stars on "Soldiers With Wings," MBS, 9:30 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Joe E. Brown, recently returned from Guadalcanal, is Eddie Cantor's guest, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

The John Freedom dramatization is a tribute to the Greek guerrillas who are still fighting well-armed Axis troops, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Henry Daniell is to have the lead in "Murder without Crime," mystery play by J. Lee Thompson, when it is produced soon in New York by Del Bondio, Windust, and Weatherly.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

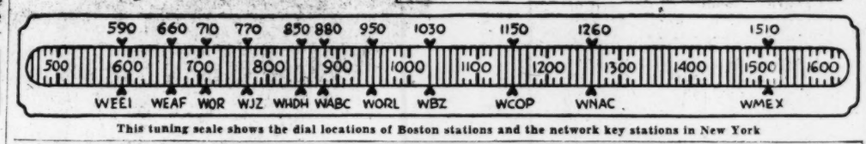
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—R. A. F. Bomber Command Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ8, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.
Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Marimba Music. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Ton o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship;
7:45 News; War Summary	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toas.	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers.	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical 30's	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam; OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott; food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Music; Drama	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Musical Highlights	Lora Lawton:: sketch.	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Shady Valley Folks	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Consal"
11:15 Second Husband; sk	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday; sk	Hour: music; speakers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Fashion Talk: News	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Seth's Village Cantata	Dick Todd, songs	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	'Light of the World'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	delphia Athletics base-	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	ball game	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox-Athletics base-	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Army-Navy "E" Award	'Backstage Dife'; sketch	delphia Athletics base-	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Army-Navy "E" Award	Stella Dallas; sketch	ball game	Lou Breese's Orchestra.
4:30 Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45 B. Elliott: Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	delphia Athletics base-	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	ball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Hollywood Snapshot	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sports; Music Interlude.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 War Correspondent	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics; music
6:30 J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: "Home.	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns; "Arkansas	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Reliefservice program
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00 Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15 Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Brice; H. Stafford; orch.	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Negro Business Hour
8:45 Death Valley; News	"Should Federal Eco-	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Irish Music
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	nomic Controls Be Relaxed With Victory?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Eddie Bracken; g'st; or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Rudy Valle; Joan Davis;	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orch.; Jack Haley, guest	'Harmony Hall"; Bob	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen			Trendler's Orch.; songs	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Maj. George F. Elliott	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Network speaker	The World's Most Hon-	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Les Brown's Orchestra.
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do? drama	Neil Bondshu's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:30 Marjorie Lawrence;	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	So. American Serenade;	Day's End; musid
11:45 concert orchestra	Stars in Revue	Josef Stopak, cond.	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Without Love," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Starring Constance Bennett. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and March of Time. 2, 5, 8. "The White Eagle." 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. "Mrs. Minniver." 3:45, 6:45, 8:30.

Fenway—"Something to Shout About." Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Mysterious Doctor." John Loder. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Major Barbara." 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "The Life of Schubert." 1, 4:15, 7:45.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive." Tyrone Power. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:06. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day." Harold Peary. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:07, 9:02.

Kenmore—"Mister Big." Leslie Howard. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Weekend in Havana," Alice Fay, John Payne. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Sins of Children." Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 6:53, 9:54. "Russians at War," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard. 11:05 a. m., 2:22, 5:48, 9:14. "High Explosive." Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:17, 4:43, 8:05.

Modern—"War Against Mrs. Hadley." Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 10:25 a. m. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Hit Parade of 1943." John Carroll. 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Cabin in the Sky." Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "A Stranger in Town." Frank Morgan. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"Sons of Liberty." "Heavenly Music." "Stars on Horseback." "Romantic Nevada." "Modern Vikings." "Blonde and Groom." "March of Time." latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Paramount—"Something to Shout About." Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:35, 9:25. "The Mysterious Doctor." John Loder. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO—Boston—"Mister Big." Donald O'Connor. 9:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:38, 3:48, 5:58, 8:08, 10:15. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10, 9:25.

Scollay—"China." Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

State—"Cabin in the Sky." Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "A Stranger in Town." Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telephone—"March of Time, Show Business at War." "Puppetoon with Mr. Strauss." "Nevada and Lake Tahoe." "Heavenly Music." "Popular Science." "North African Album and World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Ghost on the Loose." Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Two Weeks to Live." Lum and Abner. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Uptown—"Hit Parade of '43." John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Journey Into Fear." Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"China." Loretta Young. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Human Comedy." Mickey Rooney. "Northwest Rangers." William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Tahiti Honey." Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman." Lon Cheney. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Immortal Sergeant." Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Happy Go Lucky." Dick Powell, Mary Martin.
Regent: "Dr. Remault's Secret." L. Roberts. "The Undying Monster."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lucky Jordan." Alan Ladd. "Reveille With Beverly," Ann Miller.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Air Force." Gig Young. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Air Force." John Garfield. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Coolidge Corner: "The Desperadoes." Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes." Jinx Falkenburg.
Cleveland Circle: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Crystal Ball." Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: Corregidor." Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Air Force." John Garfield, Harry Carey. "McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix. 2, 8.
University: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. 3:10, 6:20, 9:28. "It Comes Up Love." Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 1:55, 5:05, 9:25.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Corregidor." Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Son the Hero," Patsy Kelley, Roscoe Kern.
Codman Square: "War Against Mrs. Hadley." Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "War Against Mrs. Hadley." Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Air Force." John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:55, 8:55. "Lady Bodyguard." Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:40.
Park: "The Desperadoes." Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes." Jinx Falkenburg.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday." Deanha Durbin, E. O'Brien. "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Dixie Dugan." James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino. "McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. 2:45, 8:01, 9:14. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunt. 1:38, 4:51, 8:06.
Mystic: "Tahiti Money," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:13, 7, 9:55. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Star Spangled Rhythm." Victor Moore, Betty Hutton. 3:19, 9:03. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2:12, 7:37.
Orpheum: "Three Hearts for Julia." Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "We Are the Marines."
Strand: "Hit Parade of 1943." John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Northwest Rangers." James Craig. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Susan Peters.
Fellsway: "Happy Go Lucky." Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Air Force." John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
NATICK—Colonial: "Hitler's Children." Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Hit Parade of 1943." John Carroll. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Keeper of the Flame." Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Blackie Goes Hollywood." Chester Morris. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Omaha Trail," James Craig. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 2, 8.
Strand: "Hit Parade of Lies." John Carroll. "Desert Victory." 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer.
Strand: "Penny Serenade." Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig.
Capitol: "Immortal Sergeant." Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller.
University: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. 3:10, 6:20, 9:28. "It Comes Up Love." Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 1:55, 5:05, 9:25.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Campus: "This Above All," Tyrone Power. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen." William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:09, 7:54. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 3:18, 9:03.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rhythm of the Islands." Jane Frazee, Allan Jones. "Northwest Rangers." 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. "The Payoff," Lee Tracy.
Coolidge: "Chetniks" Phil Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Desperadoes." Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "We Are the Marines." 2:15, 7:45.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Strictly in the Groove." Leon Errol. "Sins of the Children." Cecilia Parker, E. Linden.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:30, 7:30.

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Drama Critics' Prize Play
LAST

N. E. Waves in New York Pass 'Production Line'

By Alice Myers

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—One hundred and sixty-eight more WAVE recruits from the First Naval District are today the proud possessors of their seamen's hats, first visible evidence that they are part of Uncle Sam's Navy.

"Now I feel as if I belong," smiled Jeanette Breton of Methuen, Mass., who was the first of yesterday's Boston draft to go through the "production line" in the Armory at the Naval Training School at Hunter College.

Jeanette "logged in" at 15:55 o'clock (3:55 to you), and in less than 15 minutes had presented her orders, been assigned to a billet, handed over her transportation order, received a pay number, filled out cards telling her family how to address her mail, and chosen her "bonnet" from the long bar full of accurately sized seamen's hats. Never before had she made such a quick selection at a hat bar!

This logging in process takes place in the recreation hall of the big red brick armory which is almost the first sight that greets the recruits as they come down from the elevated platform at Kingsbridge Road. An Apprentice Seaman standing on the street corner directs them to the proper entrance. In the center of the recreation hall is a dance floor, but that's "out of bounds," so Ensign Rapaport laughingly explained. Carefully skirting it, the WAVE and Marine recruits pass from table to table as they are speedily checked in by alert, efficient apprentice seamen who haven't been here long themselves.

Happy and Excited

And there's where I left them, happy and excited, to come to headquarters in Gillet Hall to write this. Already, in the six brief hours since they left South Station in Boston, they have entered a world of new experiences. For some of them it is their first trip away from New England. Olga Piekielniak of Dover, New Hampshire, for instance, has never been farther south than Rhode Island. It was the WAVE recruiting posters that captured her interest and as soon as she was 20, she gave up her job in a shoe shop to take her place in the forces. She hopes to do as good a job in the Navy as her two brothers are doing in the Army.

Several of the girls in this group are barely old enough to join and they've been waiting with impatience to reach the coveted age. Hary Hartnett's "I thought I'd never be 20" was dittoed by a fervent chorus as I chatted with one group who were eagerly exchanging experiences and ambitions while making the most of the train ride to get acquainted. From Manchester, N. H., Mary has had two years at the University of Vermont and would like to get into radio work. "But I'll probably end up as a yeoman," she sighed philosophically, "for I also went to Burlington Business College."

Louise Terrio of Wellesley, who secured a release from a civil service job at the Army Base, was sworn in on the day she was 20. She had taken out her papers months before and "lived in anticipation for the longest time" ever since. Her blue eyes danced as she said it. She, too, has a brother in the Army.

Couldn't Wait

Two at least couldn't wait until they finished college to "get in it." But they intend to return after the war to get their degrees. "There's no maybe about it," declared Barbara Corey of Everett, who would be a junior at Jackson College in the fall. "I want my degree, but it can wait till we've won this war." Darthea Park of Wollaston is equally determined to go back for hers. She's been majoring in social anthropology at Radcliffe and now has her eye on work at a naval base—overseas if the Government passes the bill permitting the Waves to be sent across. She wants to do reconstruction work abroad after the war and figured that those in the service would be the most likely ones to be sent.

The recruits had a song work-out under the irresistible leadership of Lorraine Landry of Thompsonville. Lorraine, who enjoys being enman in a minstrel show and confessedly cannot sit still, was well on the way to having a wave chorus on her hands by the time the train pulled into Grand Central Station. Two by two the recruits marched through the station singing "From the Halls of Montezuma," pausing only to catch their breath a little at the sight of the illuminated Stars and Stripes in the rotunda.

Not the least of the day's experiences was having two subway cars emptied of their civilian contents and given over to the exclusive use of the girls. "Nothing short of being in the Navy would get you such service on the New York subway," was the delighted comment of one erstwhile Brooklynite. Unfortunately for them, two civilians didn't get out in time and had to ride to Hunter College with the girls as those cars were locked until the final stop was reached. A glimpse of the Yankee Stadium was the chief "sight" en route.

Army Display On Common Of Airfield Work

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air-borne, pint-sized but stout editions of engineering machinery enabled the American Army Engineer Corps to build 11 fields in North Africa in an 11-mile area, in less than four days. Samples of this air-borne equipment are to be displayed publicly for the first time on Boston Common, Saturday and Sunday, June 19 and 20, it has been announced by the New England Division, Army Corps of Engineers.

Tractors and bulldozers the size of a desk, trucks that are as large as peeps, and the crews that operate them, are to be shown, the Engineers' statement said.

Besides the air-borne display, Col. G. W. Gillette of the Corps, under whose direction the show is being given, also announced that more than 60 types of war machinery used by the Corps of Engineers will be on hand. Troops from Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., and Framingham, Mass., will also establish "camps" on the Common.

Even the Common's Frog Pond is to be bridged by a wooden crossover as a part of the show, it was stated. Water purification units which can turn ponds, lakes or rivers into pure drinking water sources will also be shown.

Flight Covers Again!

"We'll fly the first flight covers to you, don't send them to us."

This is, in effect, what the staff of Royal Dutch Air Lines is saying to the philatelists whose ears pricked up recently when the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington authorized the company to inaugurate service from the Netherlands West Indies to Miami, Fla.

In order not to overburden the first flight from Miami or from the Netherlands West Indies with first flight mail, K. L. M. has announced that it will mail first flight covers from Willemstad, Curaçao, or Oranjestad, Aruba, for collectors in the United States and Canada only. Covers for civilians from either city in the West Indies will be mailed up for a cost of 35 cents, while for members of the Armed service the covers will cost only 20 cents. Requests for covers should be mailed to 521 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Royal Dutch Air Lines, a veteran air carrier, also announced that it has completed preparations for the first regular air service between the Netherlands West Indies and the United States.

American Lockheed twin-engined transports will maintain a twice weekly service carrying air mail, express, and passengers over two routes, alternating from Curaçao and Aruba to Miami, by way of either Kingston, Jamaica; Port au Prince, Haiti; and Camaguey, Cuba. For security reasons the exact dates on which the service will be inaugurated cannot be disclosed.

Tested for Navy's Use

A Weapon for Invasion

Amphibions transport glider, made of molded plywood and other nonstrategic materials, is shown in a test for the United States Navy. The glider was designed by Allied Aviation Corporation of Baltimore, Md., and Winston-Salem, N. C.

Oil Transport in Steel Drums On Open Freight Cars Proposed

A proposal to increase oil tank-car facilities by installing out-size steel drums to open gondola freight cars has been made by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

Mayor Tobin, just returned today from Washington, reported that Mr. Ickes was interested in the plan and had agreed to investigate its possibilities. The Mayor said the idea had been given to him by Joseph C. White, head of the White Fuel Corporation here.

According to the Mayor's and Mr. White's proposal, large drums holding 430 gallons of petroleum each could be fastened into the gondolas in such a fashion that oil could be pumped in at one end and siphoned out at the other without moving the drums. Twenty-two drums to a car would be possible, the sponsors say, thus enabling a single car to transport 9,460 gallons of oil. Tank cars hold between 8,000 and 10,000 gallons.

Heretofore, only kerosene has been transported in drums loaded into box cars, and these drums—about one-eighth the size of those proposed by the Mayor—have had to be rolled out onto a platform before being emptied.

The expedient was a life-saver last winter in kerosene, even though it is a costly way of shipping petroleum products. The Office of Price Administration has revealed that oil shipped in moveable drums costs 15 cents a gallon for shipping alone. Last winter the Government subsidized this expense.

Feasibility of the new proposal will depend somewhat on whether the War Production Board will release enough steel to manufacture the drums, it was understood.

Navy to Open College Program July 1

War Activities in New England

To train the bulk of future Navy officers and at the same time provide advanced educations for them as citizens in the postwar world, the Navy launches its full-time college program on July 1, with 10 New England colleges receiving 8,000 enrollees.

Comprising one of the few "college educations" available in wartime, the program ranges from 32 weeks for a basic course to as many as four years for professional training in dentistry, medicine, and some phases of engineering.

Similar to the Army's college program also being launched this summer, the Navy's project obtained its enrollees from the April examination of high school students in 28,000 communities, and also from classification tests in the Navy and Marine Corps. About 30,000 high school students now don Navy blue as apprentice seamen to launch the project, joined by 9,000 from the Navy and 1,000 from the Marines.

Basic pay is $50 a month, plus board, clothing, and keep.

Under civilian instruction so far as it can be provided by the colleges, the study program calls for 18 to 20 hours of class a week, regarded as "tougher" than the average of 15 for prewar college educations.

Campuses in New England participating are: Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts, Brown, Holy Cross, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Dartmouth, Bates, Middlebury, and Williams.

With few exceptions, all enrollees will take the two semesters of 16 weeks each of basic course. With physics and mathematics stressed, this phase will cover history, naval strategy, and physical education, including swimming. Competitive athletics will be available if time permits.

Pre-dental and pre-medical students are among those who will by-pass the basic course in order to take specialized courses immediately.

After the basic course, the men will be given achievement tests and assigned to special courses and schools. Upon graduation at least as ensigns, they will be rated in the following classifications: Deck officers, aviation, Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (to continue the training of other officers), Supply Corps, Marines, Chaplains, and four classifications of engineers.

More Ships

Five ships to slide down New England ways in the next few days are a submarine, two destroyer escorts, a harbor tug, and a coast transport.

At Portsmouth Navy Yard, the submarine Burrfish will be christened on Friday by Miss Jane E. Davis, daughter of United States Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

The destroyer escort Smartt will be christened Friday at the Boston Navy Yard by Mrs. W. H Thomson of Dallas, Texas, mother of the late Ensign Joseph Gillespie Smartt, who was killed at Pearl Harbor.

Another destroyer escort, named for Lieut. Edward Martin Blessman, who was killed in the Pacific area on Feb. 4, 1942, will be launched Saturday at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Hingham yard, sponsored by his widow, Mrs. Helen Malloy Blessman of Apoleton, Wis.

A wooden harbor tug to be launched Sunday at the Waldoboro Shipyard in Maine will be christened by Mrs. Carroll T. Cooney, Sr., wife of the yard's president.

A coastal transport at the Harry G. Marr Yard, Damariscotta, Maine, will be chirstened on Monday by Mrs. L. Carol Ordway, wife of an officer at the Navy Yard at Bath, Maine.

Army's Amphibian 'Duck' to Exhibit

First public exhibition here of the Army's huge amphibian "duck" is scheduled for tomorrow at 3 p. m., when it will move down the Charlesbank Beach and into the Basin. The 2½-ton carrier of 50 men appears as part of the 168th birthday celebration this week of the Army's "Fighting Engineers."

Also on view will be the four-man "seep," counterpart of the "half-land, half-flying" jeep.

Both will remain on display on Boston Common with other advanced equipment, including that of the air-borne Engineers on Saturday and Sunday.

N. E. House Members Seek Solution of Corn Shortage

Food Problems in New England

Concerned about increasing warnings from farmers and industries that a corn shortage is threatening production, New England members of the House of Representatives today prepared to confer with Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, in search of a solution.

The New Englanders were called together by Republican leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and Representative Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts, was named chairman of a committee to carry out the investigation. Others on the committee are Republican Representative Robert Hale, of Maine; Chester E. Merrow, of New Hampshire; Ranulf Compton, of Connecticut, and Charles A. Plumley, of Vermont.

The group has the co-operation of House members from other States, where the corn scarcity is equally acute. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, sought an explanation from the Office of Price Administration regarding the shortage, and disclosed that the Agency is considering the possibility of purchasing available stocks of corn for allocation to various industries, much as wheat is now being handled.

A resolution authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to release another 50 million bushels of wheat has been signed by the President. New England has been assured of a share of this wheat.

Skunk Fat "for Skunks"

Turning in a large can of fat to a Meredith, N. H., storekeeper, Mrs. Stella Mudgett, a mail carrier of the town, explained that it was skunk fat.

Mrs. Mudgett said she had kept the fat in her cellar for several years, and felt that it was the right kind to "send to the skunks we are fighting."

Meat for Campers

Meat problems at Maine summer camps, where the vanguard of 10,000 summer campers is expected to arrive next week, were brought to the attention of the OPA and the War Food Administration yesterday by Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine.

She said that, through special plans of the Office of Defense Transportation to spread the travel, many campers would arrive in Maine before the usual July 1 influx, and that provisions, especially meat, will be scarce for these persons unless swift relief is forthcoming.

Two Argentines See Country Joining Americas Against Axis

Argentina, while still struggling toward the surface from a deep dive into governmental repression, eventually will be swimming with the other free nations against the Axis and toward a democratic world.

That is the assurance brought to Boston by two distinguished Argentines. They are Dr. Nicolas Repetto, leader of the Argentine Socialist Party, and Señora Victoria O'Campo, prominent editor and writer.

Dr. Repetto admitted with a wry smile that the recent military coup in his country had restored him to the rank of "private citizen" by closing Congress. He could not be expected to like a military regime, since his whole political career has been devoted to working for democracy and social liberation of the masses. But he is adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude pending his return to Argentina about the end of July.

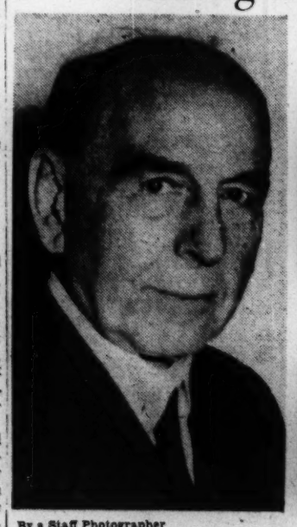
Here on his own instead of an organized good-will tour, he said he is traveling "solo."

Señora O'Campo is one of those rare combinations in South America—a liberal from the fine old families of aristocratic traditions. She accordingly is well situated to understand the predominantly conservative elements that have ruled Argentina for many years, while at the same time sympathizing with the democratic and liberal feelings of the great majority of the people.

Like Dr. Repetto, she feels that her Country is on the way to a better governmental situation, even though the present phase is not so democratic as could be desired.

Señora O'Campo, in this country on invitation of the Guggenheim Foundation, is Editor of Sur, one of the most influential literary magazines in South America.

Visiting Argentines



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Nicolas Repetto
Leader of the Argentine Socialist Party.

Señora Victoria O'Campo
Editor of Sur, Argentine literary magazine.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Red "J," "K," "L" and "M" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through Oct. 31. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Violation Charged

Four Pittsfield men, three of them workers in the General Electric plant in that city, were arraigned before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court today, on charges contained in an "information" that they had possessed, transferred and assigned gasoline ration coupons illegally.

The men were: Francis E. Douglas, Colin A. Keagan, William G. Guinan, and John H. Guinan. All pleaded not guilty and were held for trial in bail of $1,000 each for the first three and $1,500 for John Guinan.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, told the Court the men were alleged to have sold C and T coupons to fellow employees of the plant. The charges specified that the defendants possessed a total of about 550 sheets of coupons, each sheet containing eight coupons. John Guinan was described as a tguck driver employed by an oil company.

Two Housing Projects Are Approved by NHA

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The National Housing Agency approved June 14 construction of 450 housing units in Gadsden, Ala., and conversion of existing structures in Stamford, Conn., into accommodations for 15 families.

Both developments will be privately financed. The action establishes priorities for the firms undertaking the work.

Berger Sentenced For U. S. Tax Evasion

Convicted on charges of evading payment of Federal income taxes David Berger of Brockton, President of the New England Iron & Steel Company, Inc., of that city, was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the United States District Court.

Mr. Berger was recently found guilty of evading payment of $35,321 in personal income taxes for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. On another charge of evading the corporation's income tax amounting to $19,210, he was sentenced to six months in jail. The sentences are to run concurrently. The corporation was fined $1.

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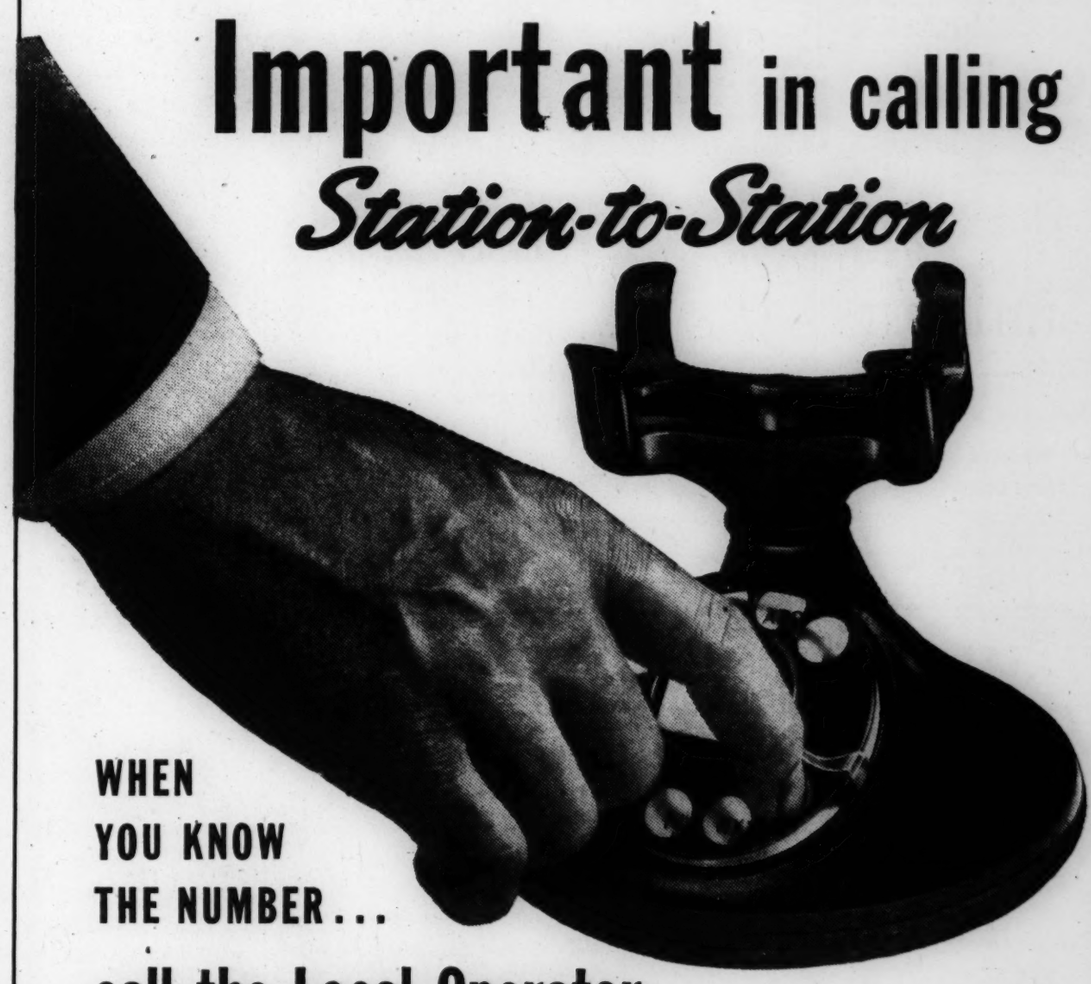

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New Allied Aerial Offensives Batter German and Sicilian Targets

Continued from Page 1

airports of Sciacca, Bocca di Falco, near Palermo, Castolvetrano, Borizzo, and Milo, and on two radio stations near Marsala.

In dog fights which attended the Allied attack, 11 enemy planes were shot down and at least 12 more damaged in the air, and scores were damaged on the ground. Six of those shot down were Messerschmitt 109s.

Four more enemy aircraft were shot down by Coastal Command beau-fighters in a sweep over the Mediterranean on June 14.

It also was officially reported that more than 80 enemy aircraft were found on the wrecked airfield at Pantelleria when the island was captured.

Wellington began the June 14 raiding with attacks on Sciacca, Milo, Bocca di Falco, and Castelvetrano, dropping incendiaries as well as high explosives. They met heavy flak over every target.

The combined American and RAF operations were described as "the best job of Allied bombing I have ever seen" by Capt. Thomas C. Griffin of Chicago, a veteran navigator who participated in the Tokyo raid and many other missions in the Pacific, European and North African theaters.

Pattern bombing left crater-filled runways at every point. At Sciacca, direct hits were scored among airport buildings, barracks, and planes, and two big explosions were seen.

Mitchells smashed two gun emplacements at the airport between Trapani and Milo in the northwestern section, and bomb bursts were seen on hangars, administration buildings, the railroad siding, and on trains. One enemy plane was shot down.

Axis Reports Claim Damage to Shipping

German broadcasts and the Italian communiqué, as recorded by the Associated Press, declared that Axis planes on June 15 attacked Allied shipping and landing craft in and near the harbor of captured Pantelleria.

A DNB report from Berlin said two large landing boats were sunk in Pantelleria Harbor by German bombers and that a destroyer and several other landing craft were damaged. The DNB report added that "according to latest reports" three of seven transports reported as damaged at Pantelleria actually were sunk.

Rome declared that Axis torpedo planes attacked a convoy along the Algerian coast, sinking one steamer of 15,000 tons and damaging another of 5,000 tons.

The Italian communiqué spoke of German planes attacking Allied landing craft "near" Pantelleria, but did not locate the attacks in that island's harbor as Berlin did. None of these enemy claims was confirmed by the Allies.

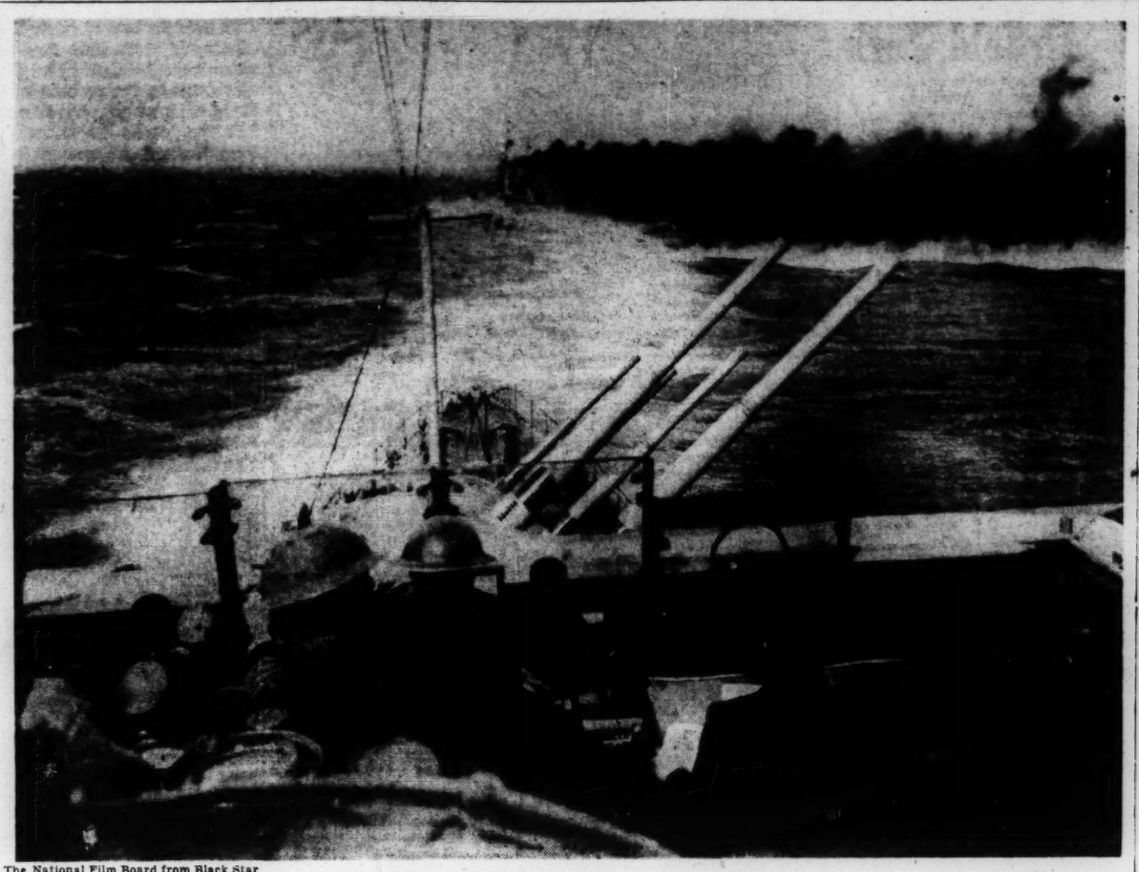
Rome said localities near Palermo and in the Provinces of Trapani and Agrigento were attacked with bombs and machine guns on June 15, causing "limited damage" and some casualties.

The Italian report asserted that 23 planes were shot down over Sicily, many of them being "multi-engined."

Il Popolo di Roma was quoted in a Rome broadcast as saying Naples fatalities from air raids now totaled 2,300. Casualties were put at 10,000.

The Allied Headquarters communiqué said that on June 14 a Navy party from a destroyer landed on Lampione Island and found it to be uninhabited. The acquisition of the island had been announced by spokesmen previously.

At the other end of the Mediterranean, British long-range fighters continued offensive sweeps against enemy shipping in the Aegean, two sailing vessels being damaged by many cannon hits, a Cairo announcement said.



The National Film Board from Black Star

Strategy in the Department of Supplies

The British light cruiser ahead draws out a smoke screen to shield the valuable convoy making the Mediterranean route to United Nations bases in the battle area in which the present stage of the war is being settled, thus far very much against the ambitions of the Axis powers.

In the Air:

Nazis Lose 6 Planes For Each U. S. Bomber

The Axis is losing six planes for every American four-engined bomber shot down over Europe, the War Department announced in Washington, and this sign of intensified air combat placed new emphasis on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's remark that bombing Germany out of the war was well worth trying

The stepped-up tempo of the United States Eighth Air Force, operating out of Britain, prompted the Department to the unusual—an announcement of its accomplishments in recent weeks. It was the first statement of this kind issued by the War Department since the United States entered the global conflict.

The statement disclosed:

1. That United States Air Forces had made 18 heavy bombardment missions against targets within Germany itself, 11 of them since May 14.

2. United States planes based in Britain flew 1,600 sorties (a sortie is a flight by one plane) with four-engined bombers, in daylight precision attacks on industrial centers, naval bases, and war plants.

3. American forces lost 106 planes in this all-out campaign but shot down 571 German craft, many of them no doubt fighters, probably destroyed 187 more, and damaged 231 in combat.

The War Department listed these milestones in the career of the United States Air Command under Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker.

Jan. 27 — Attacks on Germany proper for the first time: hits on docks and naval base installations at Wilhelmshaven.

Feb. 4—Heavy damage to submarine base at Emden.

Feb. 26—Hits on entire target area of Wilhelmshaven.

March 4 — Direct hits on rail yards at Hamm.

March 18 — Severe damage to seven of 15 U-boat hulls on slips at Vegesack, only two escaping some sort of injury; powerhouse almost completely destroyed.

March 22—Destruction of quays, railways, docks, and supply buildings at Welhelmshaven.

April 17—Damage to Focke-Wulf factory—output of plant may have been stopped completely for a period.

May 14-19—Damage widespread at Kiel, the great naval base; floating dock and workshop damaged seriously, direct hit on one U-boat and damage to seven others. Hits on main railway and general disruption of communications.

May 15-21—Hits on railways at Emden; barracks destroyed at Helgoland with one lighter down at the stern and 15 craters on the airfield.

May 19—Shipyards struck, four submarine slips damaged, at Flensburg, damage to gas works and warehouses.

May 21—Bombs burst on docks and construction yards at Wilhelmshaven.

June 11 — Hits on dock area, again at Wilhelmshaven.

In London the British announced that RAF bombers ranged the Continent from Denmark to France on the night of June 15 as the renewed Allied aerial offensive continued through its fifth successive night, and the Germans indicated some of the raiders were near Berlin.

A DNB broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the Reich Capital had an alert lasting more than half an hour, but declared "there were no particular events, no damage, and no casualties reported." The report was not immediately confirmed here.

RAF bombers ripped at enemy airfields, railway communications, and water transport.

U. S.-German Aerial 'Box Score'

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The War Department has made public the following "box score" of American and German plane losses in the first 18 heavy-bombardment attacks by United States Air Forces on Germany.

	U.S. planes lost	German planes destroyed	German planes probably destroyed	German planes damaged
Wilhelmshaven (Jan. 27)	3	22	14	13
Emden (Feb. 2)	5	25	8	6
Wilhelmshaven (Feb. 26)	7	21	9	5
Hamm (March 4)	4	13	3	4
Vegesack (March 18)	2	52	20	23
Wilhelmshaven (March 22)	3	26	9	9
Bremen (April 17)	16	60	15	17
Kiel (May 14)	8	62	24	27
Emden (May 15)	1	14	3	1
Helgoland (May 15)	5	29	20	30
Kiel (May 19)	6	46	7	21
Flensburg (May 19)	0	12	4	14
Wilhelmshaven (May 21)	7	47	5	17
Emden (May 21)	5	31	6	6
Wilhelmshaven-Cuxhaven (X) (June 11)	8	54	25	18
Bremen-Kiel (X) (June 13)	26	50	15	20
Total	106	571	187	231

(X) Separate attacks but individual figures not available when this analysis was made.

Russia:

Red Army Gains North of Mtsensk

The Red Army has cut off a chunk of strongly fortified German defenses northwest of Mtsensk to the north of Orel in some of the most violent local fighting in recent weeks, front-line dispatches reaching Moscow said.

The Russian communiqué said the Germans counterattacked strongly June 15 in an effort to retake four populated places captured by the Russians in the local offensive, but were forced to withdraw at sundown when the Russians beat off their attempts for the second day.

A Russian communqué said Russian planes raided a German tank concentration near Sevsk in the Orel sector and registered direct hits on a number of the machines and shot down four German planes.

The Russian midday communiqué said four new German counter-attacks in the reactivated Orel region were hurled back June 15. The announcement said the Germans ceased their attempts to retake lost territory at sundown after two unsuccessful days.

One of the German thrusts, carried out under the cover of a smoke screen, penetrated to the outskirts of a populated place northwest of Mtsensk which was captured recently by the Russians before being beaten off, the Soviet communiqué announced.

The war bulletin said the Russians killed about 400 Germans, destroyed or damaged a number of tanks, and captured some materiel in staving off the sharp German drives.

Meanwhile, Soviet airmen raided German rear positions, attacking railway stations, trains, and stores. The communiqué said huge fires broke out in the bombed areas and heavy explosions were seen.

South Pacific:

Rabaul Target Of Big Bombers

Fires which could be seen 60 miles away and a series of violent explosions were started among Japanese planes on Lakunai Airdrome, Rabaul, New Britain, June 15 by 23 tons of Allied bombs.

Increasing to 135 tons the bomb weight to fall on Rabaul's airfields during four raids made within six days, 19 Liberators joined in the latest attack and all got home safely after weathering intense antiaircraft fire and the weak opposition of seven enemy night fighters.

Rabaul, on the extreme northern tip of New Britain, is second only to Truk as both an air and shipping base of the enemy.

For two hours, beginning shortly before midnight June 14, the Liberators kept their bomb bays opening over Lakunai.

In Washington it was disclosed that United States planes attacked Japanese positions in the Central and Northwestern Solomon Islands on June 13 and 14, and enemy fliers countered with an attack on Guadalcanal on June 15.

China:

More Towns Taken In Chinese Drive

The Chinese High Command announced in Chungking that Chinese forces had recaptured Taying, 18 miles south of the Yangtze port of Shasi, while other forces reached Owchihkow, strategically important town about 38 miles south of Shasi.

These successes in the continuing counterdrive against the thwarted Japanese offensive toward Chungking were coupled with continuing attacks farther down the Yangtze in the Yochow area, some 55 miles southeast of Shasi.

Meanwhile, an Army spokesman told a press conference that there were indications of a new Japanese offensive in Western Yunnan from Burma and of preparations to resort to chemical warfare.

He asserted a Japanese ship unloaded 120 cases of gas containers and 50-odd tons of gas shells at Woosung near Shanghai on May 14. He also asserted that Japanese planes dropped gas bombs on a village in Suiyuan Province in the far northwest on May 31 and the next day Japanese artillery fired gas shells at a village in Shansi.

Aleutians:

Kiska Volcano Reported Active

Bomber pilots returning to Alaskan Headquarters reported the Kiska volcano has become active, adding to troubles of Japanese occupying that Aleutian Island.

Pilots who have used the volcano on the north end of Kiska as a navigation point said the crater is smoking and they saw lava flowing down the sides of the peak.

The first report of the volcano's activity was received June 6. Since then pilots have reported it possibly may be causing actual danger to the Japanese, perhaps dropping rocks or ashes on their positions.

Iceland:

Bonesteel Declares Island 'Formidable'

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, relinquishing command of American Army forces in Iceland, told a farewell staff conference in Reykjavik that the island is now "a base of formidable strength."

"Despite the hardships and difficulties encountered here in what Gen. George C. Marshall described as one of the most nerve-wracking assignments in the American Army, the personnel of this command have acquitted themselves superbly," the General told his staff, adding:

"In the face of unfavorable weather conditions and exacting demands on time and energy, American forces in Iceland have built from the ground up a base of fromidable strength."

Allies Plan All-Out Air Blow at Nazis

Continued from Page 1

some evidence of desperation. The most recent is ramming. German fighters with greater speed crash into the rear of United States bombers. This shears off the bombers' controls but leaves the fighter pilot a chance to parachute to probable safety on his own territory. If the bomber's crew succeeds in parachuting they are likely to be taken prisoner.

Changes in Nazi Tactics

Another experiment which failed in the Pacific but is being revised in the European theater is the bombing of tight formations of American Fortresses. German fighters pace the American formations at a safe distance, while other fighters fly over them. So far this operation has not proved particularly successful.

Other Nazi tricks include a mass head-on attack and attempt to outrange our bombers through cannon-equipped fighters.

Here are some United States answers:

First, the numerical increase in the American heavy bomber force based on Britain will soon reach the point where the German fighter defense can be saturated.

If sufficient bombers are sent into the same area, a point arises in which succeeding waves encounter less fighter opposition.

Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of the Eighth Air Force, recently announced that his command had doubled in the past 90 days and will double again in the next 90 days.

Plane Power Raised

Second, minor technological improvements are constantly being made in American planes here. Improvements in fire power and fire distribution in flight formations and similar developments show great ingenuity.

Third, major technical improvements of great importance are in the offing. Some of these we have seen. Others have been described to us in general terms. We know enough to be sure that the plans of the Army Air Force for the summer's new developments are well advanced. We have seen enough to be convinced that the surprises for the Luftwaffe are of no mean proportions. But obviously it is impossible to write of such in detail.

One thing, however, that can be said with confidence is that the day is not far distant when one of the main problems in daylight bombing will be solved. It is to give bombers continuous protection from fighters. Present formations of Flying Fortresses are grouped so that the maximum fire power of our own guns covers all possible angles. But even then swift German Focke-Wulfes in a concentrated attack can wreck considerable damage on American formations.

Long-Range Devices

Fighters with sufficient range to accompany bomber formations on present and deeper sweeps are now coming up. Fighters will soon be equipped with special long-range devices. It is already known that Germany has practically eliminated bomber production in order to speed fighter output, throwing the Nazi Lutwaffe on a defensive rather than on an offensive basis. The production of fighters is still ahead of what American and British bombing is destroying.

The change of position was clearly expressed by one ranking British officer, who said: "During the blitz it was as if Germany had a .22-calibre rifle and we were defending ourselves with a bow and arrow. Germany still has a .22-calibre rifle but we are attacking with a .50-calibre machine gun."

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Nazis Stress Sub to Turn Eyes From Air

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do the German leaders waste so much breath in announcing that the U-boat is their answer to Allied air raids? Dr. Joseph Goebbels made this statement in recent speeches and articles, and the military commentators and lesser propagandists, such as Lieutenant General Dittmar, Maj. Wulff Bley and Hans Fritzsche, have been echoing it.

It is unfortunate for the German propaganda effort that faith in final victory through submarines is being stressed at a time when the total of sinkings is undeniably decreasing.

Even Dr. Goebbels had to admit this fact. He tried to explain it as a mere temporary period of regression that would soon be followed by another period of great successes. Yet the important aspect of this theory is not whether the German leaders sincerely believe in new victories of the U-boats to come, but why they are so anxious to divert public attention from the air to the sea. Why has Reichsmarshal Göring's Luftwaffe, for so many years pet and pride of the German people, been pushed in the shadow of Admiral Karl Dönitz's wolf packs?

Two Answers

There are two answers to this question. One is the failure of German flak (anti-aircraft artillery) and night fighters to stave off Allied raiders. The ruins in Western Germany have been seen by close to 2,000,000 persons. Almost half of those have been evacuated to southeastern regions of the Reich. It is safe to assume that they spread the story of their experiences so that by now everyone inside the Third Reich has some idea of what air warfare, Model 1943, means. It was imperative to convince the masses that Allied air raids, however destructive, would never decide the war and that the U-boat was the mightier and ultimately decisive weapon. That is one of the reasons why the floodlight of propaganda was switched away from Marshal Göring's forces.

The second answer, however, is that not only have German air defenses proved inadequate, but that the Luftwaffe as a whole is slipping. The decline of the Luftwaffe is patently the result of growing Allied air strength on one hand and of some ominous developments in Germany on the other hand.

According to the best available information, the Luftwaffe reached the peak of its strength in the middle of 1941. Production had been stepped up steadily from the beginning of the war. Losses had been on a small scale except for those of the bomber force in the battle of Britain. The peripeteia took place during 1942. The Russian campaign put a heavy drain on the Luftwaffe formations, and RAF bombings of aircraft factories in Germany and the occupied countries made a first light dent in production. Still, it has been estimated that Germany entered this year with a total air strength of about 35,000 planes and a monthly production of about 2,000 machines.

Losses Rise

Yet it also has been estimated that in the second half of last year, Germany's monthly losses in planes crept gradually up to the 2,000 mark. Notwithstanding the recent optimistic reports of Reichsminister Albert Speer, German plane production was bound to decline during the last months and today it is probably nearer to 1,500 than to 2,000 planes a month. The losses, on the other hand, did not decline. The Russian High Command announced on June 6 that between last March and May, approximately 5,000 German planes were destroyed. The score for the week ending May 24 was 315, and for the subsequent week 456.

The score of German planes destroyed in and after the Tunisian campaign was equally impressive. The U. S. Eighth Air Force, operating from Great Britain, destroyed 337 German fighters during last May alone. Losses incurred during German token raids on Great Britain were comparatively exorbitant, though they hardly amount to more than 100 planes a month; but these 100 planes represent from 20 to 40 per cent of the combined German raiding forces.

The two most conspicuous features in the present picture are the combat superiority of British, American, and Russian flying personnel and the mounting number of Axis planes destroyed on the ground. Particularly in the latter respect conditions have been reversed completely since 1939-40.

The inferiority of German pilots can be accounted for partly by the reduction in training time, which was disclosed by German underground sources the other day. It is, to an equal part probably, the result of a less careful testing of plane motors. Testing time of airplane motors has been cut this year from an average of 8 to 1½ hours in order to save gasoline.

Gasoline Shortage

The gasoline shortage likewise is the reason so many German combat planes are found on the ground.

At the moment, the United Nations have a slight edge in quantity over the German machines. Even in Russia, two new types of fighter planes have made their appearance last spring that are superior to their opposite numbers. It would be hasty to think that the Germans are at their wits' end. For all we know, they are working on new and better types of aircraft. They may come out with surprises at any time now. But they will hardly ever be able to achieve numerical equality. And the depletion of their reserve stock is likely to reach catastrophic dimensions within a year's time.

Of approximately 35,000 planes which the Germans had last January, about 6,000 were first-line machines and about the same number were transport planes. The Luftwaffe had, therefore, for every first-line plane, four machines in reserve. With the losses surpassing production, this proportion will change soon. And so will, in any case, the relation between the Allied and the German air strength.

But even with the ample reserve ratio of four to one, the Luftwaffe is at a disadvantage owing to the multifront war. The 6,000 first-liners have to cover far too great an area. There is the air fleet in Northern Norway under Col. Gen. Hans Jürgen Stumpff, with about 800 planes; there are the eastern air fleets under Colonel Generals Alfred Keller and von Richthofen, with about 3,000 machines; there is the Mediterranean air force under Marshal Albert Kesselring, the remainder of whose originally 1,300 planes is stationed in Sicily and Southern Italy and there are, finally, the forces of Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, located in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and the two night fighter divisions of Lieutenant Generals Kammhuber and von Döring in Northwestern Germany.

This breakdown shows that the Luftwaffe is heavily outnumbered on every single front and is apt to become even more heavily outnumbered shortly due to United States production.

Disorganization In Berlin Reported

Recorded by CBS

Travelers arriving in Turkey from Berlin report an aggravation in the sanitary conditions of the Reich Capital and increased disorganization of the transport and supply system as a result of the recent United Nations raids, the Dakar Radio said.

"Numerous Berlin inhabitants are leaving the Capital, which only helps the confusion in the railway stations and trains," the radiocast added.

King George on Inspection Trip in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 16 (AP)—King George VI of England has been in North Africa since June 12, visiting the scenes of the Allies' greatest victory and talking with the men who won it.

The news was held an official secret until today.

The King made the trip in a service plane flown by his personal pilot, Edward Hedley Fielden, Captain of the King's Flight, who has flown him many hundreds of thousands of miles. The journey began in great secrecy on June 12, when the King left Windsor castle by car, and drove to an airport.

His inspection tour, crowded into a few days, took the King into a number of different British and American military establishments, aboard warships, through convalescent camps—even to a stretch of beach where more than 3,000 troops were having a Sunday swim.

That was an unforgettable moment. The men caught sight of the King standing on the veranda of a small villa for officers, and instantly came racing down the beach from all directions, resembling nothing so much as a horde of semi-nude natives on the warparth.

Troops Sing Tribute

Quickly the veranda was a solid mass of tanned, dripping men. The excited hum of conversation hushed. British troops began singing "God Save the King" as though at a signal from an invisible leader.

There were many French civilians present. They cried "Vive le Roi!" Two old Frenchmen looked at each other and one said "It's been a long time since I have said those words."

In London five counsellors of state, including the Queen, were named to reign over Britain during the King's absence.

Appointed by the King before his departure, in addition to the Queen, were the Duke of Gloucester, his younger brother; the Princess Royal, his sister; the Duchess of Fife, his aunt; and the Countess of Southesk, his cousin.

Succession for Throne

The Queen and her fellow counsellors are the four next in succession to the throne, excluding minors. Princess Elizabeth is only 17.

The Duke of Gloucester relinquished his military duties last year to give more assistance to the King with state affairs.

The Queen's standard flew this morning from Buckingham, showing she was in residence alone.

The present trip is the longest overseas journey the king has made since his memorable tour of Canada and the United States before the war started.

During his visit he has invested Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with the insignia of a Knight of the Grand Cross, Order of the Bath.

Plane Workers Numerous

About 2,500,000 trained workers in the United States are now turning out combat and cargo planes.

THE KID AND HIS LETTER

It is late afternoon in a camp behind the front.

Men back from weeks of fighting in the foxholes are resting.

Suddenly a shout rings through the camp. The mail has come! Men crowd around a battered jeep . . . and cheer. Hands reach up and grab. The mail has come!

Look. There's the kid you know, smiling from ear to ear.

☆ ☆ ☆

Now his eyes race down a tiny piece of paper . . . reading fast, then once again . . . and slowly.

Dad mowed the lawn today and fixed the screens. Pete Jones dropped in. You ought to see our Victory garden after last night's rain.

We cut Joan's pigtails off. She got through grammar school this week, you know. We see Dottie almost every night and she looks fine.

It's wonderful to get your letters. I guess you know how much we miss you. Every time I pass your room, I think of you – and pray that God will keep you safe. Barnacle Bill wags best regards.

Love, Mother.

☆ ☆ ☆

Deep down inside he's warm and glowing now.

Because a loved one half a world away wrote the cheerful things that happened one day here at home.

And all along the line, men thought and worked and cared enough to speed that letter on its way.

☆ ☆ ☆

When your train is late, think of the Kid and his letter.

You may stop on a siding—so fresh troops can go to help him.

You may wait in a station—so there will be field guns over there to cover his advance.

You may even get home hours late—so he'll have tanks, bullets . . . yes, and letters.

For every needed sacrifice we make, helps to speed that day when he'll come home.

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U. S. Subs Upset Japan's Offensive

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How is the silent war progressing?

Every day we receive voluminous communiqués about events on the land and air fronts. We know where the armies stand on every land front. We know what targets our bombers seek over Europe, and a great deal about what they accomplish. But about what is happening on one of the greatest fronts of this war we know almost nothing.

The Navy is known as the "silent service." The most silent of all its operations is its submarine war against Japan. It is an enormous front. It covers the entire Pacific Ocean and it includes all the coastal waters of Japan. It is hurting Japan—perhaps hurting it more than all the bombings from Guadalcanal or New Guinea and all the operations in China put together. It may well be the major explanation of the long period of Japanese inaction.

And about it we know almost nothing.

This week the Navy drew the curtain a tiny bit at one corner. It told us two things. Sometime in recent weeks, or perhaps months, two American submarines became overdue at their home base and "must be presumed lost." Also, we can check 12 ships off the total combined naval and merchant lists of Japan. We don't know how many American submarines were involved in those sinkings. We don't know where they took place, or over what period of time. All we know is that we can cross two submarines off our list and strike 12 ships off the enemy's list.

That, in fact, tells us, as well as the enemy, precisely nothing. Had those 12 Japanese ships gone down in one day all in one part of the Pacific, it would be a great victory. Perhaps they did. But if they were sunk over a long period of weeks, as they probably were, it means very little. There have been periods when the Allies lost almost as many ships each day, day after day, in the Atlantic.

Behind this uncertainty is the untold story of the most silent branch of "the silent service." Sometimes you get a glimpse of it out in Hawaii. If you are at the naval base at Pearl Harbor, you may see the long black shape of a submarine slide through the oily waters to a dock. Bearded men who "don't talk" climb wearily ashore dressed in greasy blue jeans and make for the pink splendor of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel for a long rest. Their ship is overhauled and resupplied. Some day, much later, you go to the harbor and it has left its berth.

Those cruises are very, very long. How long is one of the Navy's secrets. We can tell you that more than two months usually passes between the time a submarine leaves "Pearl" and the time it gets back—how much longer is the essence of the secret.

Imposing Record

During those "months" they are cruising somewhere in enemy waters. Weeks, or months, after a submarine has put to sea, the Navy may release the toll of enemy shipping it scored on its last previous cruise. When you see such a report don't make the mistake of thinking that it is something just recently happened. It might have happened four months before—or more.

In this week's release on the sinking of 12 Japanese ships, the communiqué said that it was done by "submarines." Note the plural. It means that at least two American submarines were involved in that damage to the enemy—perhaps more.

But gradually those releases begin to add up and make sense. The entire list of Japanese ship sinkings announced by the Navy Department is now 360. Of these 181 are credited to the Submarine Service. The subs also get credit for 28 probables and 47 damaged. That means the submarines alone have done as much damage to Japanese shipping as surface and air together. And yet we seldom hear about the submarines.

Against this phenomenal achievement of the Submarine Service we must set down eight submarines as missing. That may or may not be complete as of today. Our own losses are not published at once any more than damage to the enemy is announced at once. But the score at some recent date was very probably 181 to 8, or better than 22 to 1.

Not all of the 22 that balance each American submarine loss were important ships. Some were small—perhaps just tiny sailing ships. But others were destroyers and cruisers and loaded troop transports. And all told the 181 which our submarines sank were a heavy blow to the war-making power of Japan—so heavy a blow that some experts believe it is the most important single reason why Japan has stood on the strategic defensive for nearly a year.

Last Offensive Thrust

The last real Japanese outward thrust was the combination of the naval offensive which ended in the Battle of Midway and the landing on Attu and Kiska. Since then, Japan has done nothing but consolidate its area of conquest and embark on minor tactical offensives such as the recent foray in Central China, which was only part of a strategic defensive.

It is stretching credulity too far to think that this lack of Japanese offensive power is voluntary on Japan's part. There must be a reason to be found in the strain on some one Japanese sinew of war. Japan is weak in aircraft production, and heavy air losses may be an important reason. But Japan is also weak in power to reproduce shipping. More than that, the new Japanese empire of conquest is dependent on shipping for survival. Its islands can be defended largely by air power. But that defense is possible only if ships can carry the ammunition and fuel and food which make it possible for planes to fly. More and more it begins to look as though the toll of Japanese shipping has put a cumulative strain on Japan which has forced it into a strategy of inaction. In this war of attrition the long black hulls of American submarines have played a role far beyond the realization of anyone who watches the war in the headlines.

Invasion 'Punch' Depends on Recruits

By the Associated Press

On England's South Coast, June 16

When the hour of invasion strikes, the name of a Navy made famous by men like Drake and Nelson will rest for one climactic moment in the hands of purposeful Yorkshire farm lads and London truck drivers who have been building the new naval assault tradition with Dieppe and North Africa for a starter.

These recruits—mostly men of last year's draft—have been training at scattered coastal bases to man the swiftly increasing fleet of shallow-draft landing craft for men and tanks being turned out in both Britain and the United States.

It will be the task of these men, working in crews of 4, 5, or 10, to get the assault forces ashore and fight alongside them if necessary when the zero hour for invasion comes.

Tokyo Announces Mayor Of Manila Visiting Japan

By the Associated Press

The Tokyo Radio reported June 15 that Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila under the regime set up in the Philippines by the Japanese, had arrived in Tokyo at the head of a "Filipino inspection party."

Guinto, a former Governor of Tayabas Province in Luzon and also a former Commissioner of Public Safety, was quoted as "expressing deep appreciation for Japan's magnaminous leadership."

British Royalty 'Gets Around'

Wide World

King George Keeps on the Move

The British Sovereign, who today was announced to be in North Africa, is here seen with the Queen at the Merchant Navy Club. The money to start the club was subscribed by American workers. Left to right are: John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain: Howard Thomas, BBC producer; King George; Major Laughton of the National Services Hostels Corporation; Queen Elizabeth, and George Tomlinson, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labor.

Brown Takes Fight on OPA to Congress

Continued from Page 1

ent rates the hog grower is getting "a darn good price."

Senator Thomas hotly denied this.

Highlight of Mr. Brown's testimany was a comparison of the extent of price increase at the present time, the "forty-second month" of World War II, and "forty-second month" of World War I.

Cost of living had risen 40 per cent by the forty-second month of the first war, Mr. Brown said, based on August, 1914. Today it has risen only 26 per cent.

Clothing had risen 64 per cent in the first war, only 27 per cent in this war.

House furnishings had risen 60 per cent in the first war, only 24 per cent in this war.

No record of rent increases was made in World War I, but in this war under control it has increased only 3.5 per cent.

On the other hand, in the single item of food, Mr. Brown said the increase in the two wars was almost identical, 50.8 per cent in World War I, 50 per cent in this war.

It is this, "the most spectacular item" of the lot, he said, which most needs subsidies. He hoped, however, that these would be chiefly effective by establishing dollar-and-cent ceilings that would break up "black markets."

Mr. Brown is under attack on all sides for Office of Price Administration policies. President Roosevelt yesterday, following a meeting with protesting Congressmen, took a strong stand at his press conference, when he went over the ground verbally.

Mr. Roosevelt argued that there is much loose thinking on the subject of inflation and that if an inflationary spiral begins through a rise in food costs it will manifest itself in immediate demands for higher wages. He maintained that rents have been pretty well stabilized, as well as the cost of clothing, furniture, and the like. These combined items, he said, make up two thirds of the cost-of-living index. Food, he said, which comprises the other third, has not been stabilized.

In some instances ceiling food prices do not pay costs of production, he said, and subsidies had to be employed to meet the difference.

The Congressional group calling on the President yesterday urged that one man be given charge over production, distribution, prices, and transportation of food. It was led by Representative Hampton Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, and included six members. They met with the President, James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, and Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization. They admitted as they left the White House that they had got little comfort from the President and his assistants, and Mr. Roosevelt followed their visit with his remarks to the press.

The same Farm Bloc group that now advocates taking food control away from the OPA and giving it to Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, is the one that has hitherto advocated higher food prices.

It is the group which sponsored the sections of the original price-control law under which food was largely exempted from commodity ceilings. It fought the Administration's plan to take away these exemptions, but Congress overruled it last October. The same farm group also advocated the Bankhead bill, which the President vetoed, to raise the level of food price ceilings.

However, it is agreed in Washington that the present system of divided food authority is difficult since Mr. Davis has control over certain parts of the program but not over others. The Administration attitude is that it would be all right to have a food czar if other commodities did not have to be controlled, too. This over-all control, it argues, should be at a higher level; in other words, in the OPA.

The Farm Bloc has fought subsidies from the first, for its own purposes. It wants all farm prices to advance to higher levels and objects to subsidies in part, because they keep prices down.

Legendary Sergeant of U. S. Marines Honored as Inspiration of Corps

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Lou Diamond, the cocky, aggressive old-time Sergeant who has become a Marine Corps legend, has been cited by his general as an "ideal marine."

Marine Corps Headquarters announced today that Sergeant Diamond, a veteran of World War I now serving his 24th year in the Corps, has received a letter of commendation from Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, who commanded the Marines in their invasion of the Solomon Islands. Sergeant Diamond, officially known as Master Gunnery Sergeant Leland Diamond, comes from Toledo, Ohio.

An expert on mortars, he brought his long years of experience with these weapons, and in handling men, into play on both Guadalcanal and Tulagi. His citation reads:

"The Commanding General takes the greatest pleasure in commending you for outstanding performance of duty on Tulagi and Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, during the occupation of those islands by the First Marine Division.

"As Master Gunnery Sergeant of a weapons company, you performed your duties in an outstanding manner throughout the above period. On several occasions, the well-directed and well-timed fire of the mortar platoon under your charge was a deciding factor in halting an enemy attack and enabling friendly troops to advance against enemy positions.

"You deserve the highest credit in connection with maintaining the morale of the men of your battalion. You were at all times cheerful, energetc, and encouraging, and never more so than during those periods when the going was toughest. . . .

"Your matchless loyalty and love of the Marine Corps and all it stands for, are known to hundreds of officers and men of this Division, and will serve as an inspiration to them on all the battlefield on which this Division may in the future be engaged."

Practically everyone in the Corps either heard of Sergeant Diamond, who was a railroad switchman before enlisting on Aug. 1, 1917. He fought through the toughest battles of World War I—Chatteau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihel, Meuse-Argonne, Champagne—and marched to the Rhine with the Army of Occupation of Germany.

Sergeant Diamond received an honorable discharge on Aug. 13, 1919, and tried civilian life for a while, but re-enlisted on Sep. 23, 1921, and has been in ever since.

Escaping Nazis Caught At Cedar Park in Texas

TEMPLE, Texas, June 16 (AP)—The last two German prisoners of war who escaped from Camp Hood, Texas, were captured June 14 at Cedar Park, Texas, officials at the camp announced. The Germans are Ludwig Jung and Harald Stalleicken. The other three prisoners of war were captured June 9, the same day they escaped.

Floods Damage Three N. E. States

By the Associated Press

Swollen rivers in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire today swept out of banks to damage bridges, railroad lines, highways, cultivated fields, and the basements of some business establishments.

The swiftly flowing Connecticut River washed highways in Colebrook and Stewartstown, N. H., wrecked at least one small bridge and threatened to destroy several others which were under water. A larger bridge near Colebrook also was below the water level and traffic had to be rerouted on some highways as the overflow swept sections in that area.

Part of the Maine Central Railroad, between Beecher Falls, Vt., and Lancaster, N. H., was washed out during the night, necessitating suspension of service between the two communities. A railroad spokesman indicated that the line would be closed until tomorrow night.

The turbulent Connecticut flooded the basement of one mill near Colebrook and threatened to seep into several near-by business establishments.

The usually peaceful Sandy River went out of bounds at Farmington, Maine, inundating roads and farms and flooding cellars in the business section.

Threat of Japanese Told To Canada by Mme. Chiang

Continued from Page 1

as fellow beings while punishment should be limited only to the perpetrators of this war?"

Mme. Chiang addressed part of her speech directly to the French Canadians and part to the British-Canadians, pointing out in the end that "through your welding successfully two peoples into one strong and harmonious nation, the world has much to learn in universal brotherhood."

Three Relief Gifts

During her stay in Ottawa, Mme. Chiang will be a house guest of the Governor General and his wife at Government House. Her train en route here from New York was guarded from the Canadian border by scarlet-coated Royal Mounted Police.

Immediately after her arrival yesterday, Mme. Chiang received a check for $100,000 from the Canadian Red Cross, $177,000 from the Chinese War Relief Fund, and $10,000 from the Junior Red Cross, handed her in the Chinese Room at Government House.

Conversations which Mme. Chiang had with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King yesterday afternoon at Laurier House presumably touched upon the question of repealing Canada's Chinese exclusion laws which parallel those now under scrutiny in the United States Congress, and the possibilities of postwar trade between Canada and China.

Delegations representing the 40,000 Chinese in Canada came from as far away as Calgary and Vancouver to be received by Mme. Chiang. She pointed out in a talk at Government House that her visit to Ottawa was intended for the whole of Canada.

Autonomy Pledge to Colonies Asked of Nations by Educator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—It is time now for the powers having colonial possessions to assure self-government to all dependent areas and at the same time to take steps to guarantee the rights of one minority group from domination by another minority group, Dr. Rayford Logan, Dean of Howard University, Washington, D. C., declared today. Dr. Logan addressed more than 200 representatives of national organizations at an institute called "Time Out for Tomorrow," and held under the auspices of the National Peace Conference.

"The colonial powers should formulate in the near future a definite program by which native peoples will gain the political experience and develop the economic institutions that will assure, as much as possible, their ability to maintain their free, healthy existence after the withdrawal of the colonial powers," Dr. Logan said.

He held that this can probably be achieved best through an improved mandate system.

"The bare minimum in this improvement must be the right of inspection by the supervising agency and the right of the inhabitants of the mandated areas to present petitions," he continued.

The financial burden for developing the dependent areas must be assumed by the peoples of the colonial powers, Dr. Logan held.

The need to be on guard against a campaign which would interfere with the "continued recognition of governments in exile" was stressed by Dr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the League of Nations Assembly and of the Norwegian Parliament. When there was more doubt about the outcome of the war, the authority of the governments in exile was never questioned, he warned, nor was their right to place their armed forces merchant marines at the disposal of the United Nations. He urged continuance of "confidence among nations."

Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine, director of the Netherlands Information Bureau here, and Dr. Arthur Sweetser, former director in Geneva of the League of Nations and now with the Office of War Information in Washington, were other speakers.

Among the 40 organizations represented in the National Peace Conference sponsoring the meeting are the American Friends Service Committee, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Foreign Policy Association, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

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U. S. Moves Step Nearer To Securing Future Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The unanimous support of the House Foreign Affairs Committee is adding new impetus to the movement to put Congress strongly behind American participation in securing the future peace.

Numerous signs that the political log jam, which has been holding up debate and decision on any measure to record advance Congressional approval of international peace machinery, may be slowly breaking up, came from several directions today.

The initiative of the House Committee, providing the first positive action in Congress, is more than a significant straw in the wind. While it is not a binding commitment in any sense of the word, it exhibits evolving political sentiment and it refers realistically to organizing machinery "with power" to do the job.

It comes at a time when Republican members of Congress are seeking a bridge to postwar collaboration which will take them across the river of isolationist votes. Preliminary sessions of the new Postwar Advisory Council have shown that the trend is toward finding ways to co-operation rather than toward finding reasons for not co-operating.

Prospects of Action

Supporters of the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution, which would authorize President Roosevelt to oragnize a United Nations body immediately and would indorse American support of an international police force, warmly welcome the enterprise in the Lower House and believe the prospect of action in the Senate is enhanced thereby.

Fourteen Democrats and 11 Republicans of all shades of opinion joined to report out the concurrent resolution avanced by Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas. It reads as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of approximately international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

It is important to give the fullest weight to this unexpected vote by the House Foreign Affairs Committee without attributing to it a decisiveness which does not exist. It is a significant evidence of Congressional opinion. It provided the vehicle for numerous former isolationists ot record their honestly evolving change of view.

Power to Make It Work

The resolution expressly emphasized that the United States should join in creating international machinery; it agreed that if such machinery is to work, it must have the power to make it work; it accepted the proposition that America must participate on such machinery and furnish some of the power to give it strength to keep the peace.

But several reservations have to be made. It used the vague word "adequate" when referring to the machinery and power necessary to endow a system of collective security with the ability to operate. Everybody can agree to delegate "adequate" power, as long as how adequate is not specified. Lodge, Borah, Reed and the others were all for "international co-operation" when they were busy killing the League of Nations. Also, the House committee was indorsing an objective which it does not have the responsibility to implement, since such a commitment will have to be passed by two-thirds of the Senate.

Thurs the Fulbright resolution undoubtedly won not a few supporters because it was sufficiently innocent and general and unbinding. But it does reflect the gathering support for positive action and it is headed in the co-operationist direction. It will need a good deal more pushing before it reaches its objective.

Mr. Fulbright certainly looks upon his resolution and the nonpartisan backing it received in Committee as a considerable assurance that Congress is ready to put isolationism aside.

Step on Right Road

"It is an initial step along the right road," he said, "and is a declaration of broad fundamental policy with regard to the foreign relations of the United States.

"This simple statement is a positive disavowal of the isolationist policy and a definite declaration that this nation desires to co-operate with the other nations of the world in an effort to create an organization designed to establish and maintain a lasting peace.

"In the field of foreign relations, the proper functions of the legislative branch of our Government is to express the broad fundamental policy of the nation. The Executive Branch is better equipped to, and should, develop the details of the agreements within the outlines of the fundamental policy as expressed by the representatives of the people.

"Our immediate and primary purpose is to declare to the world that henceforth this nation intends to bear its share of the responsibility of bringing order into the hitherto chaotic international arena; in short, that we recognize the impossibility, the futility of withdrawing into an illusory shell of isolationism."

Administration Elated

Administration leaders were elated over the action of the Committee.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader in the House, in announcing the vote of the Committee, congratulated the members for their "foresight and courageous action," and termed it "historic."

He declared he would bring the Fulbright resolution to the floor of the House some time next week.

The vote was taken after three days of executive sessions during which the Committee canvassed all the pending proposals in both House and Senate designed to define a foreign policy for the United States.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, thought that prompt House approval could be obtained.

What consideration a resolution of this kind would receive on the Senate side remains to be seen. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said "the House resolution will not find much positive opposition. It is mild and cryptic. Of course any such international association as it has in mind must be established by a treaty, which must be ratified or rejected by the Senate and in which action the House has no participation.

"However, the Senate will be glad to have any views of the House on the matter."

King Commends Brazilian Navy

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, has commended the Brazilian Navy "for the excellent work which has so far been done by the Brazilian Navy in our common effort against the enemy."

Admiral King praised the Brazilian Navy in a message sent on the occasion of Brazil's commemoration of Navy Day June 11, the Navy reported June 14.

Admiral King's message, conveyed to the Brazilian Government by Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, Commander South Atlantic Forces, Atlantic Fleet, read:

"On the occasion of June 11 of this year I wish to express to you, on behalf of all officers and men of the United States Navy, our congratulations and appreciation for the excellent work which has so far been done by the Brazilian Navy in our common effort against the enemy. The record to date of things done by our comrades of the Brazilian Navy makes us confident that together we shall do even more to bring about the defeat of the enemy who menaces all of us."

In reply, the Brazilian Minister of Marine, Henrique Aristides Guilhem, said.

"I have the satisfaction to thank you for your expressive message commemorating the eleventh of June, which this year finds the Brazilian Navy, in celebrating its heroes, joined by the same ideals to the glorious United States Navy in a decisive war for civilization. I am certain that the close co-operation of our two Navies for common victory will contribute even more to bind the ties of traditional friendship which have united our two countries, their people, and their Governments for such a long time."

Portable Hangars Flown To Front-Line Airports

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Portable, easily camouflaged hangars, which Army airplanes can fly to front line airports where quick cover is needed, have been developed by the Corps of Engineers and the Army Air Force, the War Department announced June 15.

Completely fabricated sections of fire resistant canvas form the walls and ends of the building. These are laced to a steel frame. The hangars can be set up in from 12 to 18 hours, the War Department said.

Anti-Japanese Model by U. S. Navy

Wide World

Small but Powerful Weapon Against the Axis

Skimming over the water on a trial run is a new PT-boat, lightning fast and hard-striking little "wooden battleship" whose sisters have sunk or damaged 250,000 tons of Japanese shipping in the Pacific area. This vessel was built by the Electric Boat Company, Bayonne, N. J.

Enemy-Aided Body Guilty In Sedition Case

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 15 (AP)—The Japanese-sponsored Pacific Movement of the Eastern World and two Negro leaders, General Lee Butler and David D. Erwin, were found guilty today of conspiracy to violate the Wartime Sedition Act and the Selective Service law.

Federal District Judge Fred L. Wham will pass sentence later today. He heard the case without a jury.

The Judge held that the conspiracy, although lawful before the war with Japan and passage of the Selective Service law, continued after those times.

Mr. Butler's trial contention the organization was not pro-Japanese or Japanese-sponsored, the Judge asserted, was "utterly inconsistent" with his testimony before the Grand Jury or earlier statements to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

"Apparently," continued the jurist, "successful missionary efforts were put forth by someone to change the testimony of Mr. Butler and several other witnesses."

Judge Wham declared it was to the credit of the Negro race that although the movement at one time had more than 1,000,000 adherents, its membership dwindled rapidly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

"Thanks to the intelligence of the colored race," he commented, "little real damage was done by the conspirators."

[The Pacific Movement was organized in 1932. Its originator was a Filipino, Ashima Takis, who said he was a Japanese working under direction of the Japanese Black Dragon Society.]

Perhaps the essence of the conspiracy, Judge Wham said, was not so much furtherance of Japanese interests, but more a disregard of law by the two individual defendants for the purpose of "getting every dime possible out of the pockets of their poor and underprivileged brothers."

The Government charged the Pacific Movement, operated through the Triumph Church of the New Era, tried to eliminate military service for its members by calling all of them clergymen.

A star Government witness was Mr. Takis, whose legal name is Polycarpio Manansala. He now is serving three years on a postal-money-order-forgery charge.

The conspirators, the court stated, worked up the idea of racial prejudice against colored peoples, emphasizing social equality. Judge Wham observed social equality cannot be acquired by force, law, or coercion.

Masked Men Kill Negro Held in Florida Murder

MARIANNA, Fla., June 16 (AP)—Cellos Harrison, Negro charged with killing a white man, was taken from the Jackson County Jail early today by four masked men and killed.

A coroner's jury was called to conduct an investigation.

Mr. Harrison once was convicted for the 1940 killing of a filling station operator, in a robbery attempt. His conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and then, on a rehearing by the Court, it was reversed on the ground that a confession was not properly admissible as evidence.

The indictment against Mr. Harrison then was nol-prossed by circuit court, and he was released. A new indictment was returned by the Jackson County Grand Jury a few weeks ago, and Mr. Harrison was being held in jail awaiting trial.

Jose Gil Fortoul

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 16 (AP)—Jose Gil Fortoul, provisional President of Venezuela in 1913-14 under the Gomez dictatorship, who passed on here yesterday, was one of Venezuela's most prominent statesmen, diplomats, politicians and writers. He was Minister to Germany, Spain, Switzerland, France and Mexico at various times. He wrote 30 novels and historic treatises.

When he was President, he allowed women for the first time to work in public offices, causing a great furore.

Badger Hair Useful

The best shaving brushes are made of badger hair.

Transport of Army's Food Needs 1,000 Rail Cars Daily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—An outline of the world-wide food-supply problem handled by the United States Army Quartermaster Corps was given by Col. Robert F. Carter at the opening session of the two-day food forum sponsored by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association at the New Yorker Hotel here today. He stressed that approximately 1,000 railroad cars were required daily to transport the Army's food.

Leaders of agriculture, Army officers, health officials, state college officials, producers and consumers were represented on the forum program which embraced discussion of all phases of the food problem, national and international.

Colonel Carter said the average American soldier eats about 5¼ pounds of food a day, requiring the Quartermaster Corps to furnish about 35,000 000 pounds every day for immediate consumption and, in addition millions of additional pounds for storage, reserve, and shipment overseas. He declared that the Army did everything possible to the end that its food program should not interfere with civilian supply.

In the United States, the Army buys its perishable food through 35 special market centers and nonperishable food through huge procurement depots. Colonel Carter disclosed. It is procuring in Britain about 35 per cent of the food required by the troops stationed there, the rest being shipped from this country, he added.

In the Southwest Pacific, American troops procure practically all their food in Australia and New Zealand, "thereby saving untold thousands of tons of shipping space monthly," Colonel Carter reported.

"In North Africa, we have wrested vast areas from the Nazis which we are speedily rehabilitating and placing not only on a self-sustaining basis, but in a position to supply us with substantial quantities of farm produce in the future," he added.

"We go to great lengths to carry the American standard of living around the world with our fighting men."

In this country, the Army has to maintain at least a 90-day supply of non-perishable foods on hand at all times and overseas has to store a 270-day supply, Colonel Carter said, declaring that a smaller supply would be "inviting disaster."

W. I. Myers, of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, another speaker, urged that ample stocks of wheat, soybeans, beans, and other storable foods should be built up in this country to insure a food supply for the European people at the end of the war. He held that the only way to save enough to feed other peoples as they are freed from the Nazi tyranny was to increase the direct human consumption of grain and crop products and reduce the civilian consumption of meat in this country.

British Labor Upholds Communist Ban

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—The British Labor Party today rejected by 1,951,000 votes to 712,000 the demand of British Communists to affiliate with Labor.

Thus despite powerful political influences which see the present time appropriate to end the feud between Socialism and Communism, this week's annual conference has indorsed a rebuff already administered to British Communists by the Labor Party Executive. The Communist issue was the highlight of today's meeting just as it has been the highlight of many debates in wartime factories and Army camps.

The main question being asked is: "Can the Labor Party afford to shun Communists?"

Progressive Trend

For Communists have undoubtedly gained ground from the wartime progressive trend in British thought and as a result of the entirely new British outlook toward Russia. Communists have instilled a new vigor into some Left Wing political organizations.

At this year's Labor Conference the full weight of the Coal Miners Union has been mobilized in favor of Labor-Communist affiliation.

Mr. Will Lawther, the Miners Union President, appealed for the past to be forgotten and for a new move to be launched to promote unity in the Labor movement. Other speakers denied that the Communist Party was a danger to the world. Who created the new Russia, they asked.

Assessment of Methods

As for the charge that Communism favored methods unconstitutional and foreign to the British idea of democracy, Mr. Lawther claimed that if the trade union movement had always adhered rigidly to parliamentary methods, then there wouldn't have been any trade union movement.

But the labor stand against affiliation won a more clear-cut victory than had been earlier expected. Home Secretary Herbert Morrison made the best speech of the day, urging the Conference and Britain in general not to mix up the affiliation issue with present British Government's firm determination to promote mutual understanding and co-operation with the Soviet Government.

Mr. Morrison declared that the British Labor Party was second to none in its respect and desire for friendship with the Soviet Government. The Anglo-Soviet 20-year treaty, he said, meant nothing without good will. But the British Communist Party he described as a very different proposition—favoring political dictatorship and violent revolution.

The Home Secretary was prepared to accept the view that disbandment of the Comintern might end Moscow's direction of political affairs in other countries. But that wouldn't change the character of some of the Communists in Britain.

Some British Communists, he said, were honest men and women; others he described as "wicked people." And Mr. Morrison, speaking from wide experience as builder and leader of the London Labor Party, told the Conference that much of his limited time had always been spent resisting Communist intrigue and trouble.

Both in the Conference Hall lobbies and throughout this country generally, there is a great deal of assessing of the Labor Party's future going on today in light of Conference happenings to date.

At first sight Labor seems to have thrown out its most eligible candidate for the future Premiership of Britain, namely, Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Mr. Morrison today talked about his "swan song" as a member of the Executive.

Actually he is now without a seat on the Executive, having been defeated by Mr. Arthur Greenwood for the treasuryship.

Russians Hear Roosevelt Answer

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Forthcoming decisive battles will further strengthen the United States-Soviet collaboration, President Roosevelt told President Kalinin in a message, made public today by Moscow, on the occasion of the anniversary of the United States-Russian mutual aid pact.

The message, broadcast by the Moscow Radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor, answered a note by Kalinin on June 11 promising Russian collaboration in the peace.

"I deeply appreciate your kind message on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the agreement between our two countries on the principles of mutual assistance in waging war against aggression," said the text as reported by the Soviet monitor, translated into Russian and back into English.

"This agreement has proved during the past year to be an effective measure for co-ordinating our mutual struggle against our common enemy. I am confident that the friendship and collaboration between our countries, reflected in this agreement, will be still further strengthened in forthcoming decisive battles and will receive a fuller expression in the postwar period for the cause of establishment and preservation, in accordance with all freedom loving peoples, of a just and enduring peace."

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Dissension Splits Yugoslav Ranks

Continued from Page 1

ple as a whole. They tried to stir up dormant tribal jealousies and feuds as old, or older than the earliest Slavonic chronicles. They appealed to all the prejudices of ignorance, pride, and religious intolerance, injecting the issue of the Greek Orthodox Church, to which most Serbs belong, versus the Roman Catholic Church, which claims the adherence of virtually all Croats.

As in the case of the Polish-Soviet rift, Nazi efforts to instigate discord have borne fruit. Today the Serb-Croat quarrel seriously hampers the common struggle against the Axis and threatens to compromise the postwar settlement of the Balkans.

Ustachi Now Discredited

The Ustachi, utterly discredited at home and abroad, no longer are an important part of the picture. They already have done the initial, irreparable damage. Today the chief disrupters of Yugoslav unity are their Serb extremist counterparts, who are well entrenched, both in Yugoslavia and outside the country where their representatives play an important part in the Yugoslav Government in exile.

A chief figure in the controversy is Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, leader of the Serb Chetniks. According to all indications, General Hikhailovitch of late has espoused completely the cause of a greater Serbia as opposed to Yugoslavia.

He has been accused at various times of attacking the Partisan army of liberation which united Yugoslavs of all groups and fights for a reunited nation. He even has been charged with collaborating with the Italians and the Quisling Premier Milan Neditch against the Partisans.

These accusations, made by Yugoslavs of recognized standing and integrity in a signed manifesto last March, never have been refuted. Yet General Mikhailovitch continues officially to hold the portfolio of War Minister in the Yugoslav Government in exile, while the United Nations press is fed stories about his exploits and future plans. One such recent story credited him with an army of 250,000 ready to strike when the Allies invade. Actually, most of the recent fighting has been done by other groups.

Threads Lead to Pittsburgh

It is hard to follow the threads of the greater Serb conspiracy against Yugoslavia through the German lines to General Mikhailovitch's forest hide-out. For the present the actual figure of the Chetnik chief remains out of clear focus, blurred and apocryphal.

But other threads in the same skein lead not to Herzegovina but to London, Washington, and, surprisingly enough, Pittsburgh. A by-product of the city of steel and smoke is the influential Serb-language daily, Amerikanski Srbobran, organ of the National Serb Federation.

It is an interesting commentary on the shrinkage of the world that this sheet, published in the center of the coal and iron districts discusses the issues and nuances of Yugoslav politics with all the familiarity and fervor of a Belgrade politician while waxing colder on American issues.

Regardless of its political bias, the Srbobran shows an intimate knowledge of events in Yugoslavia and inside the Yugoslav Government in exile that strongly suggest some diplomatic pipeline. There is also a move afoot to have an edition of the paper printed in Cairo to be nearer the old country and available for underground distribution inside Serbia.

Clue to Quarrel

Views expressed in Srbobran, therefore, seem to offer a clue to the Yugoslav family quarrel. Serbobran is Serb ultranationalist and does not mince words. It gives its unqualified endorsement to General Mikhailovitch and claims to speak for him. It is violently anti-Croat and bitterly opposed to Yugoslav unity.

Its editorial language is picturesque and unrestrained. It heaps insult and contumely on all who dare take a different line. To the editors of Srbobran, the well-known journalist John Gunther, is just "one John Gunther."

Declares Srbobran:

"The Serbs want no more false Yugoslav brotherhood," it said on April 26.

". . . We see no possibility for a joint state of Serbs and Croats under any form whatever. There is no returning to the union," it stated three days later.

"General Mikhailovitch and his heroic Chetniks are the only true champions of Serbanism," its editors asserted on Feb. 10.

"Mikhailovitch and his Chetnik fighters are concerned solely with the destiny of Serbia and the Serbians. The Partisan group is supposed to be fighting for a restoration of Yugoslavia on a federated scale," was an editorial declaration on April 28.

Though endorsing the Yugoslav Government in exile, and presumably linked with certain members of it. Srbobran criticizes the Government as a whole for not being sufficiently pro-Serb.

Resignation Demanded

"The Yugoslav Government on the Thames should hand in its resignation and make way for a new government without the inclusion of the Croats," it declared on May 13.

"Unless the Allies want bitterness of feeling and bloodshed, they should not attempt to shield those whom the Serbs do not want: Dr. Juraj Krjnevich, Jura Shutej, Dr. Ivan Subahitch, Dr. Vlatko Matchek—the Croat Minister-traitors." This quotation is from the issue of May 26.

Dr. Krjnevich is Vice-Premier in the Jugoslav Government; Mr. Shutej is Minister of Finance; Dr. Subahitch is Ban or Governor of Croatia; Dr. Matchek is head of the Croat Peasant Party, now in a German concentration camp at Gratz, after recently being taken to Berlin in an unsuccessful effort to make him co-operate with Dr. Pavelitch's Puppet Croat Government.

Yet again, on May 28:

"The fall of the Yugoslav Cabinet, already torn by historic events, seems inevitable. In that event, the pro-Serb elements, followed by the Serbian people, will completely sever all ties with the traitors, the Croats."

The wrath of Srbobran falls on everyone who works for Yugoslav unity, and thus the Yugoslav Information Center in New York comes in for its share of abuse. Borrowing a familiar Nazi technique, Srbobran parodies the official name of Yugocenter as Yudocenter—Jewish center, and inveighed on May 7:

". . . The poison emanating from the kitchen of Yudocenter . . . which serves sinister and abject interests, which means anti-Serb, anti-national interests of Croats and traitors."

Appeal to Serbs

Subsequently on May 18 Srbobran called upon all true Serbs: ". . . Immediately to destroy the anti-Serb Yudocenter and the enemies of the Serbs and of the Allies within the Government and to put them where they belong, in concentration camps."

Srbobran, while lashing out against such Croat patriots as Dr. Matchek and Dr. Subashitch, shows the mildest leniency toward the Serb Quisling Premier Milan Neditch:

"It has not yet been proven whether Neditch is a traitor or a 'practical man.' We neither defend nor attack him. . . ."

But Mr. Neditch himself, is not nearly so noncommittal. In a speech two weeks ago before a group of workers conscripted for labor service in the Reich he declared: "I am sending you to Germany so that you may become pillars of the new European order."

This tolerant attitude toward Premier Neditch on the part of Srbobran is significant in view of the persistent reports that General Mikhailovitch has collaborated with the puppet against other patriotic Yugoslav groups.

In general, the views expressed in Srbobran are important only because they are indicative. They appear to strike a responsive chord among the Serb element within the Yugoslav Government in exile if they are not indeed directly inspired. They shed light on the discord within the Government and upon its failure to issue one significant political declaration despite the inspiring record of the Yugoslav people.

While the underlying causes may seem obscure, rooted as they are in ancient feuds, the consequences of Yugoslav disunity are clear to anyone. It will vastly complicate the postwar stabilization of the Balkans and incidentally strengthen the position of the Hungarians and other groups who profit whenever the Slavs fall out.

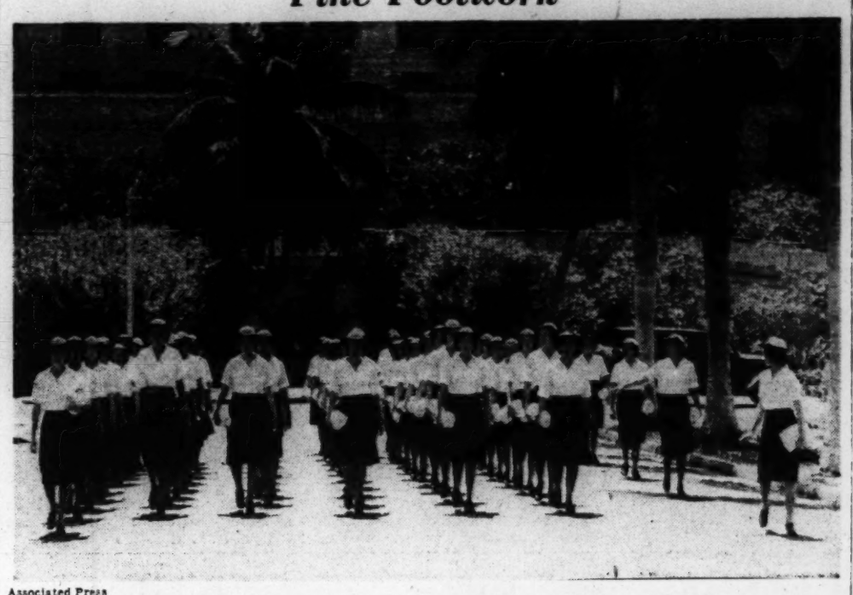
Premier of Turkey Reaffirms Neutrality

By the Associated Press

Premier Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey again affirmed his country's "firm policies of neutrality in a speech to the People's Party Congress June 15 following a report that the United Nations suddenly had snapped shut the frontier between Turkey and Syria and that some kind of military move was in preparation.

At the same time, Admiral Sir John Cunningham, new British Commander in Chief in the Levant, completed discussions with high Turkish leaders at Ankara.

Fine Footwork



Associated Press

Marching Feet Replace Dancing Feet in Florida Hotel

Socialites once danced away the hours at the exclusive Palm Beach, Fla., Biltmore Hotel, but the United States Coast Guard took it over for a Spar school, and a contingent of drilling women gives preview of the serious business to come.

Forest Fires Cause $45,000,000 Damage

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported June 15 that forest fires destroyed 31,854,124 acres of woodlands last year, at a loss of $45,000,000.

There were 208,218 fires, an increase of 8,516 over the previous year. They destroyed 5,449,739 acres more than the destruction of 1941.

Loss of experienced fighters due to the manpower shortage, and adverse weather conditions, were the chief causes of the year's increased damages, the report said.

Lightning caused 6,707 fires; railroads, 5,020; campers, 3,398; smokers, 18,248; debris burning, 13,944; incendiary, 26,571; lumbering, 1,386.

Baby's Picture for 'Daddy' Admitted to V-Mail

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The latest V-mail innovation will permit sending baby's picture to daddy at the front, provided, the regulations emphasize, the child is less than one year old and was born since daddy went overseas.

The photograph must not occupy more than one third of the correspondence space on regulation V-mail form. It should be pasted in the upper left-hand portion to avoid creasing when the reproduction is folded, the War Department announcement said.

Axis Leaves Central Greece; Patriots Increase Sabotage

Continued from Page 1

time German experts were unable to discover the cause of the trouble. The men were executed before all the factory workers.

Reports of a really serious drop in Italian morale in Greece are confirmed by dispatches arriving in Jerusalem. It is a matter of record that a growing number of Italians are now seeking to buy civilian clothes from the Greeks and that the former are also selling their arms to the Patriots.

Furthermore it has been learned that during the successful Greek three-day general strike in March Italian soldiery fired on Italian Carbinieri and Greek Quisling police who tried to use machine guns to disperse the strikers.

Successful Strike

At the same time Italian soldiers found other means to show sympathy for the oppressed Greeks. This strike, which was called in opposition to the German order for mobilization of Greek male workers for shipment to Germany, is considered to have been signally successful since Greece is said to be the only occupied country which has not suffered from wholesale shipments of slave labor to German factories.

To date the Germans apparently have been unwilling to provoke another nation-wide demonstration by another attempt to introduce industrial mobilization.

Persons familiar with Greek resistance say that guerrilla warfare is more widely spread in Greece than in any other country, with the possible exception of Russia. Guerrillas are active in mountains, countryside, and cities all the way from the Island of Crete to Bulgarian-occupied Macedonia.

Unlike Yugoslavia where the Axis succeeded in clearing large sections of the countryside there is no major portion of the Greek mainland free of guerrillas. Greatest guerrilla activity is found in the northwest corner and in Epirus; next in Thessalia, around Thermopylae, and in the Olympus region.

Regional Headquarters

Greek Patriots don't have a single leader like the Yugoslavian Dr. Draja Mikhailovitch, but each region has its own headquarters which in turn takes instructions from general headquarters.

Greek resistance depends less upon the personality of one man, and therefore has not been wrecked by internal struggles which have limited the Yugoslavs' efficiency.

Although exact details of the Greek resistance movement are unrevealable it is public knowledge that the largest of patriotic movements, that of the National Liberation Front, is known in Greek by the letters E. A. M. This group, which includes persons from almost all political views, has a fighting action known as E. L. A. S. or the Greek People's Liberation Army.

This close connection between the fighting force and town political forces has been found greatly to increase effectiveness of the resistance movement.

Chrome Mine Destroyed

One of the major exploits of E. L. A. S. was the destruction of an entire chrome mine near Ekaterine, south of Salonika.

In destroying this mine, which was important to the German war industry, the Greeks captured all the Nazi guards, smashed a large quantity of the newest and latest technical machinery, and destroyed 2,000 barrels of petrol. Next day the Germans shot at random 43 peasants in a nearby village in reprisal.

This murder of persons completely unconnected with the affair is typical of what is happening throughout the country as occupation authorities become more and more apprehensive over the future.

Only recently Germans loosed Stukas upon 20 to 30 villages, and what dive bombers were unable to accomplish a special German incendiary squad finished. The German reason given for the action was that the villages had been cooperating with guerrillas.

German agents try many tricks to uncover the whereabouts of guerrillas and their sympathizers. Greek-speaking Germans enter villages and say they wish to join the guerrillas and ask the location of camps.

Such dodges seldom succeed, since no one is permitted to go to any camp of ELAS without an order from E. A. M. Other Germans enter villages pretending to be Russians escaped from concentration camps and ask for shelter. Persons and villages giving such shelter are then exterminated by the Gestapo.

Women Mobilize

One of the most interesting phases of Greek resistance is the high degree of organization achieved among women who are said to be as well mobilized as the men. They have their own section in the E. A. M. and their own paper known as Women's Action.

Each Greek woman enrolled has the following duties: Send a package of food and woolen goods to the fighters, bake bread in the mountains, distribute secret papers in town, hide persecuted persons and fight actively with guerillas in the mountains when feasible.

In Athens alone are 40 to 50 secret newspapers whose combined circulation is thought to reach nearly every person in the city.

These papers are printed on newsprint obtained from Axis stocks and some papers are even printed in color and with pictures. One weekly paper I saw had four large closely printed pages and gave daily communiqués from E. L. A. S. These papers frequently find their way into the pocket of high Nazi officials walking in the streets.

Navy to Take Over Philadelphia Plant

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Acting on orders issued by President Roosevelt, the Navy announced June 14 that ti would take immediate possession of the plant of the Howarth Pivoted Bearings Company at Philadelphia.

This step is necessary, a Navy statement said, because "under its former management, the Company experienced production and financial difficulties."

Operation of the plant which manufactures thrust bearings and other types of bearings for ships will be continued without interruption, the Navy said.

Maryland Ration Case Hits State Comptroller

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16 (AP)—The State Office of Price Administration revoked the personal and official gasoline ration books of Maryland Comptroller J. Millard Tawes June 14 but gave him the right to apply for a new ration for official driving. His personal A ration book was revoked for a full year, during which he was denied the right "to use or obtain a gasoline ration" for any privately-owned auto.

A three-man panel, acting on Mr. Tawes admission that he misused C ration gasoline while making a trip in a State-owned car to Georgia late in May to attend his son's wedding, revoked a new official ration as of June 14, just two days after its issuance.

Brutom to Head WFA As Taylor's Successor

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The War Food Administration announced June 14 that Lieut. Col. Jay L. Taylor, Deputy Administrator in Charge of Farm Labor, has been recalled by the Army to head a new office in which will be concentrated all of the petroleum activities of the Army except those for the Air Force.

Colonel Taylor, an oil company executive in private life, will be succeeded by Col. Philip G. Brutom as acting director of the farm-labor program. He has been assistant to Colonel Taylor.

London Silent on Closing Of Turko-Syrian Border

Continued from Page 1

tempts to poison Russo-Turkish relations as fraud and hypocricy.

The dissolution of the Comintern has removed the last suspicions of those Turkish intellectuals who, educated in Germany during the Hitler regime, succumbed to the usual anti-comintern Nazi slogans. Due to the military successes of the United Nations the Germans themselves realize that their efforts to maneuver Turkey out of the Allied camp have completely failed. The German-controlled Danish Radio openly admitted in a broadcast of May 24 that if Turkey should be drawn into the war, it would probably be on the side of Britain and the United Nations.

At present it cannot be predicted if and when Turkey might throw its newly equipped army into the war on the side of the Allies. But there is little doubt that, according to plans already drawn up since the meeting of President Inonu and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Adana, Turkey will play an important part — although perhaps only passively—in the protection of the right flank of any invasion army, striking at the Balkans from the Aegean Sea, or actively in an attack on the Bulgarian border.

Turkey, a comparatively small and poor country, now is spending large sums for the building of strategically important roads and ports, especially Alexandretta and Mersina, and the completion of its railway system. It is increasing its imports of military equipment from Great Britain and putting a strain upon the taxation of the people. Up to now unknown in Turkish history, a capital levy is expected to bring forth 450,000,000 Turkish pounds [nearly $400,000,000].

Many Economic Problems

Although delivery of locomotives, rolling stock, all kind of shipping, machinery, rubber, etc., are financed by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and tanks, aircraft, submarines and destroyers are sent as Lend-Lease material, the economic difficulties of the Turkish Treasury are tremendous. The recent announcement of Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu in the Turkish Parliament 'that Turkey as Britain's ally is not neutral but nonbelligerent' hints in what direction definite steps will be taken.

In Italian diplomatic circles there is much speculation with regard to Turkey's postwar aims. Rumors are circulating to the effect that as a reward for its attitude, Turkey has been promised part of Italian Mediterranean and North African settlements including Libya and Rhodes, and, therefore, the Italian democratic government, headed by Count Sforza, has not yet been installed in Libya. Such rumors are evidently trial balloons.

As far as Tripolitania or Libya are concerned Turkey will certainly not try to incorporate territories with Arabic or other non-Turkish population; after its bad experiences in World War I, it will avoid repeating such mistakes. The same considerations do not apply to the Dodecanese and Rhodes, since these islands in non-Turkish nands consittute a permanent threat to the security of the southwest coast of Anatolia.

The speed and care of Turkish preparation as well as the discussions of high ranking Army and Navy officers of both countries are evidence that decisive developments may soon be expected in the Eastern Mediterranean and that the steel ring around the "impregnable fortress' Europe will be closed in the southeast.

The exceptional preference granted by Turkey to the Greek Government in Cairo is further evidence that Turkey is already considering friendly political and economic postwar co-operation with Greece, in pursuance of the policy inaugurated by the late President Ataturk and firmly maintained by President Inonu. The goal of this policy is stated to be the formation of a strong Balkan bloc, including Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey, under Turkish leadership.

Turkish diplomatic circles and the Turkish press are convinced that only such a Balkan bloc would ensure the security, independence and economic prosperity of the Balkan States and avoid their being involved in political controversies and military disasters.

For a long time only Bulgaria has foiled Turkey's attempts to unite all Balkan States behind a unanimous policy. The Turkish press is of the opinion that Bulgaria must be punished for having betrayed the Balkan countries and dragged them into the present misery.

Rhododendron Honored

The rhododendron is the State flower of Washington.

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Farmers Defy Flood-Drought To Meet Production Goals

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 16—Farmers mean to meet food-production goals even though new difficulties in the form of flood in some areas and drought in others, have been added to previous problems of labor and machinery shortages. This is the opinion of observers in the midwestern and southern states after a check of the current situation.

These reports show that while farmers grumble at Washington regulations and red tape, they go right ahead in the effort to produce more, and in many cases are succeeding. In the South, where some crops have been harvested, there are reports of increases over last year, although there will be losses in fruit crops due to freezing.

Excess moisture and prolonged cold have been a trial to farmers farther north. A considerable amount of winter wheat was hurt by weather conditions. Then came rain and floods right after spring planting time. But no sooner had the waters receded than there were general efforts to replant crops which stand a good chance of maturing when planted late. Weather upsets are an old story to the farmer and he is used to making adjustments; but this season it was harder because of labor shortages.

Encouragement to replant was given to farmers by the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Illinois, which sent advice on the best types of crops to sow late.

One agricultural professor said it is well to replant and trust to getting a late harvest. He said, "Nature has a tendency to compensate for late planting and hastens the tasseling of late-planted corn." Moreover, the University pointed out that tests show that mid-season and late varieties of corn yield more heavily than early types.

Crops Replanted

In Kansas, one quarter of the crops had to be replanted, according to Oklahoma A. & M. College. Bottoms were washed out, and corn seed rotted in other areas. Oklahoma likewise suffered heavy losses from rains. But in all these water-soaked states, pastures are good.

Not all states have had too much moisture, however. Some are struggling with drought. Even in Kansas, 22 southwestern counties report moisture below normal. The western part of Nebraska was too dry for the best growing conditions.

From all over the country, however, come reports of specific crops that are doing well. For example, potatoes in Alabama. Good prices and the demand for fullest wartime production encouraged farmers there to plant more acres in potatoes. The frost caught some early varieties, but the later ones came on well and production was bigger than last year. One typical potato-growing county reported 5,000 cars shipped this year as compared with 4,000 last. Experts said this year's crop was also superior in quality. Getting enough hands to harvest the crop was a problem here as it is in most areas, but the Army and Navy came to the farmer's assistance.

Texas crops appear promising, according to observers. Prices encouraged ample planting, and recent rains helped the crops. Cotton acreage is reported up 15 to 20 per cent. Rice plantings were good despite shortages of labor and machinery, and have been helped by good weather. There is a slight increase in the tomato crop, a decline in onions. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce has helped to recruit labor for the harvests.

Women Save Berries

Tennessee had a harvesting problem when strawberries were ripe. Women and children came to the rescue and, according to C. E. Brehm, Dean of the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture, they saved the crop. The University is preparing other workers by offering practical training courses in farm operations.

Upper East Tennessee is enthusiastic about its snap-bean crop. Last year 4,200 acres were planted; this year the acreage is up to 6,000. Price had a lot to do with this increase. Last year's crop, which sold for $1.05 a bushel, put about $1,000,000 in the pockets of Johnson County farmers. Growers this year expect $1.50 a bushel for their expanded crop. They are forming a co-operative, with growers of North Carolina and Virginia, to standardize, grade and market the crop.

Tennessee, like other States, is facing a future feed shortage. This is one of the biggest problems in agriculture right now—how to get enough feed for increased livestock herds. Tennessee hopes to find an answer through establishment of a new State Feed Council, composed of farmers, feed-mill operators, dealers and handlers, to aid distribution and conservation of feed.

The farm-labor problem doesn't seem to scare farmers as much as it did a year ago, although most of them say they could use more help. For one thing, communities are better organized to supply labor.

In Kansas Gov. Andrew Schoeppel and the Farm Labor Commission have been encouraging farmers to exchange labor and equipment in the approaching wheat harvest. An organization is being developed, including men in every school district of the State, to keep the State government informed of farm-labor needs.

In Iowa, cold, wet weather delayed corn planting, and demands for labor piled up. Here, as in Kansas, plans for labor exchange have been worked out. But many farmers are resigning themselves to labor scarcity and are planning tasks so they can do all the work themselves with the help of their wives. Recognizing the seriousness of the labor situation, Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper issued a proclamation urging registration in the "food-production and preservation" army by June 10. "Let not one hour of useful labor go to waste," his appeal said.

On the whole reports from many parts of the Midwest and Southwest show farmer morale high, even though rural people fuss about burdensome regulations and red tape. Farmers are better off financially than they have been for a long time, and that is a big boost for morale.

Medals Announced By Municipal Group

PITTSBURGH, June 16 (AP)—James H. Lowther, of Ottawa, Ont., received the gold medallion, Louisville award, as the 38th annual meeting of the Municipal Finance Officers Association opened June 15, for a manual of instructions for use of municipal officials in preparing financial statements.

Other Louisville awards were: the silver medal, to N. J. Sindelar, Director of Finance, Superior, Wis.; achievement awards—Kansas City, Mo., for large U. S. Cities; Barrington, R. I., for small U. S. Cities; and Quebec, Canada, for large Canadian cities.

Kansas City was cited for complete modernization and revision of its financial practices and procedure under City Manager L. P. Cookingham. Barrington, population 6,231, was praised for improving its tax bill and collection procedures, developing its accounting system, budgeting and reporting, and obtaining a pay-as-you-go plan for capital improvements.

The City of Quebec was said to have accomplished a modern and effective system of financial control and general administration under C. R. Fontaine, City Treasurer.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.
AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance entering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.
BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M.
BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.
CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M
CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.
CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.
CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y
DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician falls to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a hip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion or man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid shony horrors.—M.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter. M. Y. C.

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Cary Grant
In his new film, "Mr. Lucky"

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.
RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on the triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as a Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in a stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
TRAIL RIDERS—The Range Busters, in another oats opera, hog-tie outlaw leader who poses as vigilante.—M. Y. C.
TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls so determined to get on the stage they promote a script to which they have no rights. Fortune, however, favors them.—M. Y.

LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood. M. Y.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeers goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girls, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine melter.—M. Y. C.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous, Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broken who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy. M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.
OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
RAZOR'S EDGE FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Cheap revenge story involving burlesque actress and reformer.—M.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller.

Everything Free in Hotel For Servicemen in Nashville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Because he couldn't stand to see visiting soldiers walking the streets unable to find a place to sleep Joe Werthan, Nashville industrialist, opened a free hotel for members of the armed forces here back in December, 1942.

The first Saturday night after he was ope "for business" Joe Werthan became pretty much discouraged when only eight "customers" showed up. But he didn't lose faith in his new venture. Instead he converted his big sedan into a taxicab. Trip after trip was made to the center of town. The car was loaded with weary soldiers who had been tramping the streets for hours trying to find places to stay in the already overcrowded Tennessee capital.

By morning Joe Werthan had a pretty fair "house" in his two fine old brick colonial homes that had been converted into the hotel.

Doesn't Cost a Cent

The soldiers couldn't believe their ears when they heard that everything was free; that they didn't have to spend a penny, and that they could sleep as long as they wanted to. It just doesn't happen that way—there must be a hitch somewhere, they thought.

But there wasn't a hitch and news of this unique free hotel spread like a forest fire among the troops stationed in the Middle Tennessee area.

Ever since that day on Dec. 5, 1942, when Joe Werthan opened his free hotel for members of the armed forces, with the exception of that first Saturday night, he has had more guests than he could accommodate. Records show that he has housed upward of 8,000 men in the armed forces since the opening night.

Heard About "Joe" in Africa

The news of this Nashvillian's hospitality has traveled thousands of miles away to the battlefields of the world. A radio operator on a bomber who was just back from a trip to North Africa, walked into the center the other day and asked for a room.

"I heard," he said, "about your place on my last trip to Africa—happened to run into two soldiers who had spent the night here when on maneuvers last year."

Mr. Werthan has spent thousands of dollars on his new venture. The cost, however, is something he doesn't talk about. "Oh, I owned the houses and just decided to fix them up for the boys," is all he will say.

But the expense involved in converting the colonial dwellings into a free hotel for soldiers is only a part of the cost. All of the operating cost is paid by Mr. Werthan, including salaries of two porters employed to keep the place in order.

This 250-room free hostelry is located at the corner of Elliston Place and Twenty-third Avenue, North, near the university center and the famous Parthenon in Centennial Park.

All that a stranger needs to get a room here is to be clad in the uniform of the United States Government.

With the free service goes just about all the conveniences of a modern hotel. Fresh linen for each of the 250 beds. The rooms and beds are numbered and are reserved accordingly. Each man is furnished with a razor and a fresh blade. There are plenty of showers with stacks of bath towels and free soap.

The hotel office has been set up in a large entrance hall, in what might be called the main building, and entering the building day or night, a soldier will probably find "Joe" sitting at the desk to extend a personal greeting.

Across the hall to the right of the improvised office is the game room, furnished with pool and Ping-pong tables, checker boards and other forms of amusements. A large portrait of General MacArthur hangs over the white marble mantels.

On the other side of the spacious hall is the writing and reading room. Desks are supplied with stationery, jars of candies and cookies, large bowls of fruit and flowers. Letterheads are printed in red, white and blue, with a picture of the colonial dwellings appearing at the top.

The kitchen in the central building has been converted into a "coffee shoppe." "Joe" has constructed a modern counter, fitted with high stools upholstered in red leather.

Free refreshments are served to the guests every Sunday morning between 8 o'clock and noon.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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The Home Forum

The Power of Divine Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In his first epistle to the Corinthians, the Apostle Paul wrote (13:1, 2): **"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing."** Farther on he says (verse 8), **"Charity never faileth."** Here, eloquently stated, is the truth that, even though all worldly knowledge and endeavor fail, the power of divine Love never fails.

Christ Jesus' understanding of the omnipotence of God, divine Love, enabled him to heal disease and sickness, to answer questions of the human mind rightly, and to provide for human needs. How can this power of divine Love which Christ Jesus manifested and taught, be demonstrated in our present experience?

Christian Science makes it possible for everyone to understand the power of God, divine Love, and to learn how to use this understanding in a practical way. On page 412 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: **"The power of Christian Science and divine Love is omnipotent. It is indeed adequate to unclasp the hold and to destroy disease, sin, and death."** As has been proved by many thousands in different countries and of all walks of life, the power of divine Love heals the sick and supplies human needs as directly and efficiently now as it did through the ministry of Christ Jesus two thousand years ago. God, divine Love, helps everyone who turns to Him in confidence and understanding. Problems of ill-health, misfortune, sorrow, and sin will be solved through the application of Christian Science and the ever-available power of divine Love. An understanding of our spiritual relationship to divine Love liberates us from false belief in the so-called material power which seems to influence our lives and to rob human existence of peace and harmony.

When through this spiritual understanding human thought is lifted above false material beliefs, sin and disease, poverty and unemployment, will disappear, human endeavors and undertakings will be more universally beneficent, and our experience will express more of harmony and beauty.

* * *

Christian Science reveals the unity which exists between God and man, the creator and His creation. It stresses the fact that since man is made in the image and likeness of God, divine Love, as it is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, he expresses fully the qualities of God. Study of the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook reveals the present availability of divine power. Understanding God and expressing the qualities of divine Love in one's thinking and living bring health, harmony, peace, and prosperity. In the affairs of the world, in business, in schools, in government, an understanding of the power of divine Love is indispensable. The understanding of divine Love which gave Christ Jesus authority over every circumstance is gained through the study of Christian Science and its application in everyday life.

Reflecting God, divine Love, one expresses love and finds provisions for daily needs. When an understanding of divine Love is sought, the solution of human problems will be found and harmony established, for the power of God is thus made manifest in experience. Good will, understanding, and profitable employment follow, when thought and action are established on the foundation of divine Love.

* * *

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 234), **"In love for man, we gain a true sense of Love as God; and in no other way can we reach this spiritual sense, and rise—and still rise—to things most essential and divine."**

The essential need in the world is an understanding of divine Love, on which to establish peace among the nations. This way our Master pointed out. Christ Jesus loved mankind, and all his followers should do the same. War and its destructions are the results of following the way of enmity. To hate another because of what one regards as his misbehavior or faults of character has never brought healing. True healing comes by pouring forth spiritual love to all mankind, and only in this manner is the world made receptive to the healing power of divine Love, as revealed in Christian Science.

Disdain for the rights of others, the false sense of superiority, the love of worldly possessions, cannot establish harmony. But the power of divine Love, utilized in everyday experiences, in social intercourse, in commerce, in governments, will establish harmony among individuals and nations and unfold the brotherhood of mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCE BALTHAZAR CARLOS: *A Painting by Diego Velazquez*

PRINCE CARLOS was painted numerous times by the royal portraitist, Diego Velazquez. He was portrayed as a toddling baby, as a small boy wearing regal clothing; he was depicted on horseback. Some of the pictures were duplicated (replicas), some were copied, some may have been sketched by Velazquez and completed by a pupil. Critics believe that this full-length portrayal of Prince Carlos was completed by Velazquez' pupil and son-in-law, Mazo.

Diego Velazquez (1599-1660) was court painter for Carlos' father, Philip IV. He fulfilled his obligations willingly and conscientiously, producing dozens of likenesses of Philip, his Queen, and their children. His skill in making portraits developed from the sharply accentuated naturalism of his early period, to the transparent, clear, meticulous portrayal of his prime. He worked with complete objectivity, setting down precisely what he saw. He had no interest in dramatization, after the manner of so many of his contemporaries, nor did he incline toward exaggerations of effect. He was free of mannerism and a forthright honesty marks his workmanship.

Velazquez was spared trial and worry. He traveled twice to Italy, where he feasted on the great works of the masters. But otherwise he was absorbed in his obligations as painter and employee of the King. A good deal of the work of Velazquez was consumed by the flames which burned the Alcazar at Madrid in 1734. Happily, many canvases remain to sustain the glory of one of the greatest masters of portraiture.

DOROTHY ADLOW

O poder do Amor divino

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

Na sua primeira epístola aos Coríntios, o Apóstolo Paulo escreveu (13:1, 2): "Ainda que eu falasse as línguas dos homens e dos anjos, e não tivesse caridade, seria como o metal que soa ou como o sino que tine. E ainda que tivesse o dom da profecia, e conhecesse todos os mistérios e tôda a ciência, e ainda que tivesse tôda a fé, de maneira tal que transportasse os montes, e não tivesse caridade, nada seria." Mais adiante êle diz (verso 8), "A caridade nunca acaba." Aqui, em declaração eloquente, está a verdade que, embora todos os conhecimentos e esforços humanos falhem, o poder do Amor divino nunca falha.

A compreensão que Cristo Jesús tinha da onipotência de Deus, Amor divino, deu-lhe a capacidade de curar a doença e a enfermidade, de responder com acêrto as perguntas da mente humana, e de prover pela necessidade humana. Como é que êste poder do Amor divino que Cristo Jesús manifestava e ensinava pode ser demonstrado na nossa experiência atual?

A Ciência Cristã torna possível que cada indivíduo compreenda o poder de Deus, Amor divino, e aprenda como utilizar esta compreensão de uma forma prática. Na página 412 do seu livro texto, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreve: "O poder da Ciência Cristã e do Amor divino é onipotente. Êle é de fato capaz de romper e destruir as cadêias da doença, do pecado e da morte." Como tem sido provado por muitos milhares de pessoas em diferentes países e em tôdas as categorias de vida, o poder do Amor divino cura os doentes e supre as necessidades humanas agora tão direta e eficientemente como há dois mil anos atraz o fazia pelo ministério de Cristo Jesús. Deus, Amor divino, ajuda todo aquele que se volve a Êle com confiança e compreensão. Problemas tais como saúde má, infelicidade, tristeza, e pecado serão resolvidos pela aplicação da Ciência Cristã e pelo poder sempre utilizável do Amor divíno. A compreensão de nosso parentesco espiritual com o Amor divino liberta-nos da falsa crença na assim-chamada fôrça material que parece influenciar nossas vidas e roubar a paz e a harmonia da existência humana.

Quando por esta compreensão espiritual o pensamento humano se elevar acima das falsas crenças materiais, o pecado e a doença, a pobreza e desemprêgo desaparecerão os esforços e empreendimentos humanos serão de benefício mais universal, e nossa experiência expressará mais harmonia e beleza.

* * *

A Ciência Cristã revela a unidade que existe entre Deus e o homem, o criador e Sua criação. Ela acentua o fato de que, por ser o homem feito à imagem e semelhança de Deus, Amor divino, como o registra o primeiro capítulo do Gênese, êle, o homem, expressa plenamente as qualidades de Deus. O estudo da Bíblia em conjunto com o livro texto da Ciência Cristã revela que o poder divino pode ser utilizado na atualidade. Compreender a Deus e expressar as qualidades do Amor divino no nosso modo de pensar e de viver, traz a saúde, harmonia, paz e prosperidade. Nos afazeres do mundo, nos negócios, nas escolas, no govêrno, é indispensável a compreensão do poder do Amor divino. Pelo estudo da Ciência Cristã e sua aplicação na vida diária obtem-se a compreensão do Amor divino que dava a Cristo Jesús autoridade sôbre tôdas as circunstâncias.

Ao refletir Deus, Amor divino, expressamos amor e encontramos provisões para as necessidades diárias. Quando se procurar a compreensão do Amor divino, encontrar-se-á a solução dos problemas humanos e a harmonia ficará estabelecida, porquanto é assim que o poder de Deus se torna manifesto na experiência individual. Boa vontade, compreensão, e colocação proveitosa seguir-se-ão quando o pensamento e a ação estiverem estabelecidos sôbre o fundamento do Amor divino.

* * *

Em *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos) Mrs. Eddy escreve (pg. 234), "No amor pelos homens, obtemos um verdadeiro sentido do Amor que é Deus; e de nenhuma outra forma podemos alcançar êste sentido espiritual, e elevarmo-nos—cada vez mais alto—às coisas mais essenciais e divinas."

A necessidade essencial do mundo é a compreensão do Amor divino, sôbre a qual estabelecer a paz entre as nações. É êste o caminho que o Mestre nos indicou. Cristo Jesús amou a humanidade, e todos os seus seguidores deveriam amá-la também. A guerra e suas destruições são o resultado de se seguir o caminho da inimizade. Odiar um ao outro em virtude daquilo que consideramos ser má conduta ou falta de caráter, nunca trouxe a cura. A verdadeira cura vem quando irradiamos amor espiritual a tôda a humanidade, e somente desta maneira é que o mundo se torna receptivo ao poder curativo do Amor divino, tal como é revelado na Ciência Cristã.

O desdém pelo direito de outros, o falso sentido de superioridade, o amor pelas posses mundanas não podem estabelecer a harmonia. Mas o poder do Amor divino que for aplicado na experiência de cada dia, no intercâmbio social, no comércio, nos governos, estabelecerá a harmonia entre os indivíduos e as nações, e desenvolverá a fraternidade dos homens.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtem-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Listen to the Bells

Somehow they do not sound the same. Not as they did three years ago, or even before that. There is a new overtone in their ringing, in the voiceless vibration of the air after they are done. And we remember what bells have always meant and what they will mean again, here and across the water where they have been silent for so long.

None of our American bells is ancient, although several had journeyed to us from vast distances long before the day when one of them announced the birth of a new nation. Few others have names, and we know no far-flung fraternity of bell-ringers, schooled from childhood in the art. Yet our bells sing sweetly; they know the familiar traditional intervals common to the speech of their kind; and, when they sound the measured notes of hymn tunes above the tumult of the city, across our canyoned streets, our flowery parks, people pause to listen.

* * *

Sometimes, when a single voice is heard, singing alone between the chimes as no other tongue can, yet not ashamed to utter its own modest affirmation, they remember a little town with whitewashed church gleaming through a grove of trees, and perhaps a river with its own notions of melody. A town where such a bell was like a beating heart. And I think of the fields and fragrant meadows of Shiloh.

Shiloh, where Joe Turner rang the church bell for more years than I could then number, and for as long as he was able to climb the rocky road to the great barn of a meeting-house. The bell-ringing might have been considered his avocation, for his vocations were many and varied. After he returned from the war to work his father's small farm, he accumulated an amazing number of functions in the affairs of the town. People brought him their shoes to be soled and heeled, their locks and clocks to mend; his notary's seal embellished most of the wills and deeds executed for miles around; if the parson's house needed refurbishing, Joe could be depended upon to make the paint go as far as possible, consistent with a good job; but the bell was his pride and joy.

* * *

It was a cheap old thing, I suppose. All it could ever say, even under the most expert handling, was "Bong!" and "Bing!" Even if it had been cast in this country and anyone had known of the virtues that could have been imparted to its tone by such means, these frugal farmers and householders would have had no gifts of silver and copper and brass for the melting-pot. Yet the town was proud of it. Proud, too, of the steeple clock whose hours it announced from its iron throat. Housewives baked their bread by those measured syllables, and farmhands forgot to watch the sun in listening for the twelve strokes appointing the dinner hour. If the distant whistle of the down train, sounding eerily across lonely woodlands, failed to coincide with the quarter note of six, the engineer and fireman were at fault, not the clock. The town knew and trusted Joe Turner beyond city officialdom or any other influence that might affect railroad service; beyond weather itself. The sun might withdraw from view, let them down, as it were, but never Joe.

* * *

The concert of peals, calling us to church on Sunday mornings, although it never once failed, was regarded as one of Joe's lighter diversions, almost as a privilege, even while the task must have exacted a good deal of the old man's strength. Every little boy in the parish had begged for a turn at the rope at one time or another, but on such occasions Joe never relinquished his handhold underneath. A proper decorum must be maintained in the rhythmic notes, else people would not know what to think! Only once, on a certain Armistice Day, Joe stood back and let the lads rock the old bell to their hearts' desire.

The town's bell-ringer was, of course, a person of some consequence, the first to learn of matters of moment that must be communicated to the rest.

"Ask Joe," we used to say. "He'll know about that." And, when Joe knew the facts, which was as soon as any man could get hold of them, he would speak, as calm and unperturbed as if he and the bell were of one voice.

* * *

The bell had never been given a name. That would have been a "furrin" notion. But Joe sometimes referred to it as "her" and "the critter," affectionately, as if he and she understood each other. And, as was natural, most of us came to associate the two in our minds. We listened for the bell and, when it pealed the familiar summons, we said: "There's Joe."

Shiloh has changed a good deal since then. For one thing, there are several churches now, one of them with a fine chime as clear and sweet as silver, that is a delight to hear. But the old bell still speaks. It still calls to its faithful, still reminds of the passing hour. It can still be trusted. And I believe that, somehow, that makes a kind of music. Steadfast, forthright, indomitable, its voice has remained all these years in tune with the hearts of its people, who cannot sing as they might like, and who always perform better than they promise. One day, surely, it will proclaim a more lasting peace.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Milton's Preparation

The young graduate lived during most of the next six years at the family country-seat at Horton, about seventeen miles southeast of London and only four miles from Windsor Castle. Here, as he says, he "spent a long holiday turning over the Greek and Latin authors," reading widely in his own and other literatures, making frequent visits to London for the study of music and mathematics,—in general, storing his intellect, patiently biding his time, and, as he wrote Diodati, growing his wings for a flight. At this period he was an occasional rather than a prolific poet. It was, however, during this uneventful, but by no means indolent, seclusion that he wrote . . . *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, and *Lycidas*. These in themselves would have given him a ranking among the finest of English poets. Throughout they are distinguished by discriminating taste, gracefulness of style, and perfection of form. . . .

As a writer he was, at least in his poetry, a consummate craftsman, seeking and attaining perfection of form as few before his time or since have done. He is always at his best, with his singing robes about him. . . . We may not love John Milton as a man; we may even shrink from certain phases of his austere character; but we can never cease from paying him unstinted admiration and honor as "the greatest idealist of our Anglo-Saxon race."—From the Biographical Sketch in "Minor Poems" by John Milton, edited by Claude M. Fuess and Charles Swain Thomas. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Its Streets Are Paved With Pearl

A hundred miles west of Carnarvon and only two days' journey by water north from Perth, yet so remote from the world that sometimes a stranger is not seen for years at a time, lies the little settlement of Shark Bay, whose streets, like the heaven of the old revivalist hymns, are literally paved with pearl.

A fishing village of two hundred and fifty people, white and colored, Shark Bay, in its quaintness and isolation, . . . is unique on the Continent. It lies away from the lanes of ships and the main roads to the Northwest, and its only link with civilization, besides the telegraph, is the West Australian Government coastal ship *Koolinda* that anchors once a month seven miles offshore. A clumsy old-fashioned lighter with gray sails, manned by seven burly young half-castes, comes out to meet her and exchanges bags of pearl shell, frozen fish, and shell grit for supplies and news of the world.

Early one morning, the only passenger to disembark, I was swung overboard from the deck of the *Koolinda* to the lighter and took shelter behind bags and cases during a two-hour journey of bitter wind and whipping spray. The waters of the bay are so shallow that two miles out I was transferred to a dinghy and ended the voyage by wading the last couple of hundred yards to the beach with my luggage on my back. I found myself marooned for a month, awaiting the return of the steamer. . . .

The town of Shark Bay is a half circle of modest homes built along the beach with the huts of the blacks huddled at both ends. . . .

Descendants of three or four generations of fishermen, the inhabitants make their living by gathering the shell grit that is found in countless millions of tons on the shores of Hamelin Pool; by chilling fish in a little tin refrigerating works, and chiefly by pearling. They fish not for the magnificent *margaritifera meleagrina* of Australia's great pearl port, Broome, which are ten inches across and several pounds in weight, but for the *margaritifera radiata*, the golden-lipped oyster about three inches in diameter, that produces the little honey-colored pearls beloved of Hindu and Chinese women. . . .

In the very heart of the town is the station homestead of Peron, with woolsheds and yards and fifteen thousand sheep running in the main street in the shearing season, frolicking on the hotel veranda and in barges on the bay. South of Shark Bay, on the shores of Hamelin Pool, are eight or nine other prosperous sheep stations in a sandy waste. Some of their houses are built of the shell grit that has silted up the beaches in a solid white pavement over a hundred miles long. It is a lagoon-drift deposit of tiny white mollusca of prehistoric times which, below the level of the sands, have formed a limestone-like block that is easily cut. White, cool, clean, and comfortable, these unique shell-grit houses last for years in this stoneless, timberless sand country. Ditches carrying a million gallons of water a day irrigate the land so that it makes excellent sheep country, although it looks barren. Strings of camels carry stores across the mud flats to and from lighters at anchor in the pool.—From "Australian Frontier," by Ernestine Hill. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

After a Night of Rain

All night long
At the forge of darkness
The metal was shaped and made ready.
All night long
By the hand of wind and rain
The blue stone was polished and
made smooth.
Now beautiful is the day
Which the dawn-people fashioned,
Beautiful the silver and the turquoise
Of the new day.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

He Taught Conservation by His Own Example

The first requirement of a scientist was a laboratory, and a scientific agriculturist was no exception. The school was very poor. One department might be allowed five dollars, another ten dollars, or even twenty-five, but these sums did not stretch far. Professor Carver had to make what he wanted for his laboratory. . . .

Professor Carver liked to make things; he was born that way. But the students didn't know what to do. "There's no need to whine, 'Oh, if I only had so-and-so!'" he instructed. "Do it anyhow; use what you find about you." Then he took them out with him to scour rubbish heaps for bottles, jars, wires, rubber, string, glass. "Equipment is not all in the laboratory, but partly in the head of the man running it."

His equipment was a strange conglomeration, garnered chiefly out of junk piles. From nothing you must build slowly; when he saw a chance to get any new piece, he seized it. His classroom bell was a horseshoe mounted on an iron standard made for him in the foundry. He had a lamp, which helped to warm his hands when they grew too stiff from cold. It also reflected light on his microscope, and it had to do duty as a Bunsen burner. For graders he punched holes in a piece of tin, reeds could be made to serve as pipettes, a broken bottle could be cut clean-edged with a piece of string. . . .

He was ridiculed, of course, and accused of living out of trash boxes, but he didn't care. . . . Saving the things that others threw away became not merely an expedient, but a real matter of teaching conservation by example.

Saving, however, in itself was not enough; you must have order also. He went a step farther. He showed his pupils a box of string, saved to be sure, but muddled and snarled. "That," he said, "is ignorance. And this"—holding out a box in which each piece was neatly tied or rolled into balls—"is intelligence." — From "George Washington Carver," by Rackham Holt. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Wendell Willkie: From Kuibyshev to Kansas ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Wendell L. Willkie is today making an intensive effort to repair the most damaging political mistake of his 1940 campaign. That mistake was his calculated disregard of the Republican organization and the Republican organization leaders.

When Mr. Willkie recognizes an error, he goes about to make amends in a large way. If he is even partly successful in his present campaign to establish cordial and candid relations with the local party leaders throughout the country, a new political factor of consequence will be added to the Republican Presidential equation.

Every observer of the political scene has been convinced for the past year at least that the G. O. P.'s 1940 candidate would again find the official organization—national, state and local committeemen and committeewomen—almost unanimously and very bitterly opposed to his renomination. The prevailing judgment certainly has been that only another demonstration of decisive popular strength could force his nomination upon a reluctant party.

This has all along been taken to mean that Mr. Willkie would have two strikes on him, come next year's Republican convention. One would be the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the G. O. P. professionals, and the other would be his defeat—although a very brave defeat it was—four years previously. Thus, he would have to hit a four-bagger on the first pitch because there wouldn't be anyone else on his side to bat him home.

Amazing Popular Strength

Popular voting strength—he polled more votes in 1940 than any defeated or elected Republican Presidential candidate in history—remains his chief asset, but if Mr. Willkie is at all successful in establishing at least an open-mindedness with a fair proportion of the organization leaders, he will be enhancing his prospects beyond previous expectations.

The extent to which he has embarked upon corrective measures is only just now becoming evident, although he has been working at it quietly and energetically for some little time. His basic weakness three years ago was that he did not understand and did not trust the organization Republicans—few of whom really wanted him in the first place—and they returned the feeling with interest.

I have been present at numerous gatherings of G. O. P. leaders in Washington, in Chicago, and in St. Louis during the past two years, and the hostility, political and personal, to Wendell Willkie was so thick it could be cut with the back of a bayonet. He thought it was unimportant in 1940, and there were not a few who believed that he came out of the campaign as blissfully ignorant of the value of party teamwork as when he entered upon it.

Mr. Willkie knows better now and it is a good bet that before this year is out he will have a personal acquaintance with more of the men and women who make the party wheels go around than other Presidential aspirants.

They still may not be for him. He's not asking them to be. Possibly they may be as much against him when they know him better as they were when they knew him less. He is asking for no commitments but he is out to make friends, if not to influence people.

He is covering a lot of ground. If his opponents think he has been talking with the politicians in Teheran, Kuibyshev and Yakutsk in the last year, they are in for the surprise of their lives. He has gone into the following 14 states in the past few months: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee.

How to Get Acquainted

Mr. Willkie's getting-acquainted technique has acquired a certain pattern. In each state a friendly Republican leader assembles as many colleagues as possible and if he is without an established political ally, he doesn't hesitate to suggest an evening with the state and local committeemen at his own initiative. He joins them at luncheon or dinner or suggests a few hours' conversation and refreshment at his hotel. Mr. Willkie is rarely unwilling to talk and he talks with ingratiating candor and directness. He wants to get over two main points.

He frankly tells the Republicans hither and yon that he knows very well that they have been calling him a so-and-so and he aims to persuade them that the report has been exaggerated, if not made up out of thin air. He tries to convince them that he hasn't got horns and is a practical sort of fellow who can and will work with them as well if not better than the next one.

Secondly, he devotes himself to showing fully where he stands and what he believes on the most important and most controversial domestic and international issues. He wants it clear that he isn't intent upon jeopardizing America's interests in a vague internationalism but in preserving America's interests which are world-wide.

Frequently these sessions resolve themselves into extended and sometimes rather heated debates. They run on at length. While they do not necessarily end in agreement, they do end in a much improved personal feeling between Mr. Willkie and the Republican men and women who will have a lot to say who is to be the next G. O. P. Presidential nominee. He intends to keep it up.

We always knew that Wendell Willkie had important political enemies. Looks as though he may be picking up some important political allies.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Object Lesson Against Neglect ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

About 50 representatives of Los Angeles' much-publicized youthful neighborhood gangs rode in six autos up to the City's central police headquarters one night recently carrying white truce flags, plus assurances that they would be good citizens henceforth.

What this gesture amounts to is not certain yet. The police have relaxed none of their vigilance against possible repetitions of attacks such as these young gangsters had been making on a few servicemen and civilians. It probably means that a good many of the young men and women involved realize that they have gone much too far with their antisocial hoodlumism. This City is convinced that their attitude, careless not only of property but of person, is rooted in juvenile delinquency and is by no means the product of racial persecution.

This does not lessen the seriousness of what has taken place. For juvenile delinquency to get so out of hand that its causes remain to incite young men and women who have outgrown their juvenile status is not extraordinary, but it is grave. Because many of these youths belong to the largest Spanish-speaking community in the United States—Los Angeles is the center of it—their behavior cannot fail to be interpreted — rightly or wrongly — in terms of its effect on international good will and friendship in the Americas.

The plain truth is that poor living conditions, limited work opportunities, and the lessening of home and church authority, as these touch not only the Spanish-speaking but on people of other races, have got ahead of Los Angeles' readiness to cope with the resulting social maladjustments. This has been further exaggerated by the pervasive unrest that goes with wartime and the dislocation in family life due to the many mothers and big sisters as well as fathers and big brothers are entering defense industries and the armed services. No one, in any class, has yet found that putting children or older youths on their own, without guidance when needed, contributes to general morale.

It undoubtedly is true that this City has been rudely but opportunely awakened to the absolute necessity of keeping its police force ample and making its youth-correction facilities much more adequate. At this time when delinquency is a growing problem, the City has lost great numbers of policemen to the services and its juvenile courts especially are overcrowded.

The local press, immediately mobs of servicemen and civilians undertook in their own way to hunt down young gangsters called zoot-suiters to retaliate for the attacks they had made on individuals, hinted that the gangs had been stirred up by Axis agents. So far the most careful investigations of the police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other agencies have failed to substantiate this. Even a widely recognized authority on minority problems, who felt sure last year that the pro-fascist Sinarquistas of Mexico were at work among their nationals here, says he now is certain their influence has little bearing on the case.

Perhaps the most salient fact is the very small extent to which the Spanish-speaking community is actually involved. While the events reflect unhappily on the Latin Americans here, naturally, and are deplored by their spokesmen, these people continue to have the genuine respect of the City, and doubtless they will be looked upon with more interest and less indifference from now on.

Discrimination is different from persecution, though it may be quite as sharp, and certainly it is plain here now that unless enemies are not going to fan discrimination into hatred, it must be ended. The fact is that Los Angeles' discrimination has been unconscious, a relic of the wrong kind of "live and let live" attitude the times are requiring all Americans to be done with.

One Spanish-speaking mother, in a letter to the press, speaks of the way her children were called from their classes the other day: "All Mexicans report to the auditorium." She is right in what she warns against by inference: "This racial discrimination is where the youngsters' pride is hurt and hatred is started—always being called Mexicans. In schools there are all nationalities, but only Mexicans are called by their ancestry."

To Change the Subject:

Boston's Symphonic 'Jam Sessions' ..... *By Marjorie Morrill*

"Symphonic Jam Sessions" were to Boston this spring about what the Dodgers are to Brooklyn. A "Jam Session" packs them in—that is, the players. They "jam" for their own pleasure. There is no audience. The players are members of the armed forces who want a workout or "jam session" of classical symphonic music.

The idea of making it possible for these onetime instrumentalists, now in the Army, Navy, or Air Force, to keep up their ensemble playing originated with one of Boston's most energetic musicians, Arthur Fiedler, widely known for his Pops and Esplanade concerts.

"Jam Sessions" were workouts, it is true, but they also produced some remarkably pleasurable sound. In fact Mr. Fiedler was so impressed by that point that he broke out enthusiastically at one session, "There are no misfits here. Everyone here has the feeling for classical music. Regardless of varying degrees of technical proficiency, everyone shows such an appreciation of what we are attempting to do, such rapt and close attention, such alertness, we manage to sound like a regularly organized orchestra."

To at least one pair of listening ears that certainly was true. At the U. S. O.-Soldiers and Sailors Committee Center where the Sessions took place, I was allowed to watch and listen from an anteroom one Sunday afternoon; and more earnest musicians I have never seen, not even at rehearsal performances of the Berkshire Music Center School. That day it happened that Arthur Fiedler was off to a Naval Training Station giving a couple of concerts for the boys. Pinch-hitting for him was Richard Burgin, assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He was perched on the conductor's high stool, in shirt sleeves, hair tossing, clapping his hands to get precise timing. Stopping the basses with "You're doing it tum-tum-tum-ta-ta-tum. It should be an eighth note there, tum-tum-ta-ta-ta-tum. Now take it again from 63."

Facing him were some 20 servicemen, most of them in shirt sleeves, three Waves, and a sprinkling of civilians. The civilians attend by special invitation of Mr. Fiedler and only when a part is out of balance. Among those so honored have been Mrs. Joseph Zimbler, wife of a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who plays the bass viol, Clement Lenom, retired oboe player with the B. S. O. and one-time Conductor of the Pops, and Roger Voisin, trumpet player with the B. S. O.

The music played on the Sunday afternoon that I peeked was Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, Tchaikovsky's Suite "Le Lac des Cygnes" and Grieg's "Sigurd Jorsalfar." The parts are loaned from the Boston Symphony Orchestra's library and a number of instruments are taken from Symphony Hall to the Center, the U. S. O. paying for having them properly packed and transported. Naturally a sailor could not walk off a battleship with a kettle drum under his arm, nor could a corporal leave his post lugging cymbals. So, suppose a Wave turns up who is proficient on the viola even though without one in her military equipment, or an Australian sailor comes along who is an excellent cello player, the instruments are there to be borrowed for the afternoon's session.

At least 14 composers' works and not less than 18 Symphonies, Suites, Polonaises, and so on, were included in the spring sessions.

The entrepreneur of all this activity, operating in close co-operation with Arthur Fiedler and the U. S. O.-Soldiers & Sailors Committee, was a clarinetist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Rosario Mazzeo. He sent out letters to be posted in day rooms and addressed chaplains, recreational officers and U. S. O. workers about the project.

At least 60 soldiers, sailors, Spars, Waves—captains, privates, lieutenants, corporals, including one former member of the Boston Symphony now in the Navy—responded by attending, and a dozen civilians helped out at one time or another. The Sessions lasted through seven weeks, all but two of which Mr. Fiedler conducted, and these were taken one by Mr. Burgin, and the other by Bernard Zighera, of the B. S. O., who also conducts a chamber music group in Boston. Just now the Sessinto a training period which does not permit free Sunday afternoons, but they were so popular they will probably be resumed at the first opportunity.

Food Handling in War Wins Praise of British Public

Situation termed testimony to success of methods employed by Government; variety of foods cut but nutritional values guarded; fair meal still can be bought for less than 50 cents.

England, "girt by the shining sea," is for that same reason dependent on ship-borne food to make up whatever its own acres cannot produce to feed its civilians and the massing armies of invasion. Today's cable dispatch from London in The Christian Science Monitor's world-wide survey tells how Britain's people are faring on the food front.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—When the chief of the Scottish Grocers Federation, Mr. D. K. Wilson, paid tribute the other day to the Food Minister, Lord Woolton, and his staff for the way Britain has been fed in this war, he was voicing the opinion of a large majority of the British people.

The Government's handling of food is rated a success. "The food situation today is testimony to that," said Mr. Wilson to his fellow grocers in the conference at Glasgow.

When the magnitude of the problem of feeding wartime Britain is considered, the achievement to date is all the more meritorious. For this country is said to have come nearest to defeat in World War I through starvation, due to the U-boat offensive.

Again in this war Hitler has concentrated much effort on an attempt to starve Britain into surrender through submarine attacks on merchant shipping.

Reserve in the Cupboards

This has always seemed to the Germans an attractive proposition, considering that Britain in peacetime produces only one third of its domestic food requirements.

But today Britain approaches the end of the fourth year of war still reasonably well fed and with a small reserve ration in the national cupboard.

Statistics show the health of the nation good. Observation reveals that the vigor of the people has been generally well maintained.

Nevertheless, though not exactly on an iron ration, this country has little to spare. The situation will continue one for serious consideration. It is constantly under review. Margins are small enough to be upset by military factors or by weather variations affecting crops.

Moreover the variety of food has been steadily reduced. And in the interest of national morale this factor of variety is always having to be equated with purely nutritional factors.

Lag in Distribution

Menus are less varied than in World War I. Twenty-five cents worth of fresh meat a week means hardship in many households, especially the smaller ones.

Most children under five don't know what a banana looks like, let alone tastes like. An egg is a monthly treat for an adult. Even though the soft fruit season is here now, few can buy any as it is being turned into jam. Lack of fruit is indeed one of the most irksome aspects of the war diet.

Vegetables, except for potatoes, are neither overplentiful nor particularly varied.

This is probably more a question of transport and distribution than production. For distributors have neither conveyance nor shop staffs to make the best use of the fresh vegetables produced. New potatoes are at present scarce and costly, owing to the drastic restriction on farmers digging them.

Regional Variations

Despite British wartime food control being on a national basis, certain regional variations haven't been ruled out. In fact they tend to increase as the strain on transport grows. Fish is still a rarity in many households.

A plan has just been announced for partly evening up fish distribution by more smoking of herrings. Every town is to have its kipper committee.

Doubtless, some of us who haven't tasted kippers for six months may have a treat some Tuesday. But few people in Britain today are green enough to think there is going to be any appreciable easing of the breakfast table situation. For the simple fact is that most of the trawlers and fishermen are busy fishing for enemy mines.

Furthermore, to obtain unrationed food like fish one usually has to be there when the shop opens or stand in a queue. One housewife may have time; another may not. Country dwellers come off worst in this case and deliveries by shops are reduced to a bare and insufficient minimum.

Bread Is Unrationed

Day by day, little encroachments are made into off-the-ration foods. Luxuries have virtually gone. For instance, pastries can hardly be called pastries any more.

By children used to have cakes with a blob of jam in the center once a week. Last week the jam had gone—for the duration. But the hole intended for the jam still remained.

Nevertheless, Britain doesn't go actually hungry while bread remains unrationed and white points of the rationing scheme still provide small quantities of extras.

And above all, great numbers of people here have substantial though often dull meals outside the ration, either in workers' canteens or restaurants.

For less than half a dollar you can still buy a reasonably satisfying meal almost anywhere in this country. Those who find it hardest to manage on their rations are folk who either can't get to restaurants or haven't got half a dollar. Old-age pensioners and people living alone on a pittance are hard hit.

Milk More Plentiful

Against this, British children for the most part look robust and full of vigor. The numbers of meals at schools have increased enormously. Children's consumption of milk has risen many times, due to a nation-wide scheme of free or cheap milk in the schools.

Indications are that the younger generation is suffering far less than in World War I, even though Junior may regard a two-ounce weekly candy ration as little short of an insult.

Especially when he's informed that even those things which go fizz in water can't be bought without a coupon. "Why," Junior protests, "You don't even eat them."

But despite all inconveniences and some hardship which isn't necessarily due to the food planners, despite some coal miners finding the diet insufficient for their exacting work, and despite the narrowness of the margin on which Britain is operating, the fact remains that wartime feeding has been on the whole well-managed here.

Seven Main Factors

How has this been achieved? From close observation ever since the beginning of the war I would suggest the following reasons, not necessarily in the order of importance.

1. In Lord Woolton there was chosen for the job of Food Chief a chain-store magnate with wide business experience. But he had another great asset—considerable experience in social work. He has combined vision with practicability to a rare extent.

2. Lord Woolton and the Government evolved a policy of concentration on essentials, the chief of these being the nutritional value of wartime diet and the pegging of prices of essential foods.

3. British agriculture by a superwartime effort has increased home food production since the war from one third to two thirds of national needs.

4. British authorities had a wide experience from World War I to draw on.

5. Britain's food situation has been kept stable from time to time by some considerable sacrifices in the United States.

6. Britain is a small, compact island with no very long lines of communication and no problems resulting from separate states.

7. The British people, partly from past experience, and partly from the shock due to the proximity of the enemy and the effects of heavy bombing, have shown a remarkable readiness to co-operate with the authorities in food regulations.

Trust in Leaders Justified

They expected two things in return. First, they wanted their trust in their leaders to be justified. This requirement has been well met.

Second, they asked for a fair deal and the maximum possible curb on "black marketeering."

This also has been largely met and, although the "black market" persists, it is not really a major factor in the food situation.

Two questions of Britain's geographical and political setup and proximity to the enemy are factors requiring special consideration when comparing the food rationing systems here and in the United States.

Fox; Wide World

Britain Still Eats

Children evacuated from bombed British cities have received prompt and adequate relief, as shown in the picture above. Now that the bombing offensive has been turned into a reverse boomerang against Germany, many of London's child evacuees have returned to their homes. Britain's mobile canteens, illustrated at the right, are still ready for instant feeding operations wherever the bombs fall. Fortunately the calls are now few.

Murray Says Antistrike Bill Would Encourage Stoppages

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations President, asking President Roosevelt to veto the Connally-Smith antistrike bill, contended June 15 it would "actually encourage stoppages and interruptions of work."

Mr. Murray's appeal was made in an open letter to the Chief Executive. Before it was made public, the President sidetracked a direct reply to a press conference question as to whether he would sign the bill.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said she had received a routine request from the Bureau of the Budget for comment. She declined to say whether she had recommended vetoing the bill but remarked, "American labor made a pledge to the President and that's that. I think they will keep their word." She referred to the no-strike pledge.

Mr. Murray said the bill's prohibition on political contributions by labor unions was "very openly aimed at weakening the democratic structure of our country by preventing the participation of the common people in our political life."

The C. I. O. President said the bill would weaken, not strengthen, the National War Labor Board which would receive the power of subpoena. The requirement for a secret ballot of employees on questions of striking, he said, implies that strikes are permissible, and would open the way for industrial spies and provocateurs "to destroy and dismember labor unions."

Mr. Murray added:

"It should be clear that legislation which affords an opportunity for this type of activity will only initiate a period of terrific internal strife and conflict within our nation that must be disastrous in terms of the present need for national unity to win the war."

The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor brotherhood of teamsters adopted a resolution saying, "We feel that a serious threat to our ambition of absolute adherence to the no-strike pledge is contained in the Connally bill. If this bill becomes a law, we fear that the influence of labor leaders will be lessened and that they may not be able to control the restiveness and resentment of the great masses of loyal workers."

New Zealand Shifts Defensive To Aggressive War Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 16—New Zealand, like Australia, is making extensive preparations to go on the offensive in the Pacific.

The defensive concept which dominated New Zealand's military thinking at the outbreak of the war is rapidly disappearing.

Early in 1941 the whole accent here was on defensive preparations, blackouts, formation of home-based units, the obligation on every man capable of bearing arms to be enrolled in a fighting unit or else slated for a job in the civil defense organization. Air-raid shelters, some of them mere surface erections, rose in streets and on vacant lots. Artisans were drafted to help build airfields and road blocks, to learn demolition and reconstruction work.

Emergency food stores were completed. Transport was trimmed to help in clearing the highways and railroads for troop movements as much as for anything. Strong points were built and new batteries emplaced in commanding positions.

Today the picture has changed. Latest news is all of the war that is to be fought against the Japanese outside New Zealand. The New Zealand army abroad in the Pacific area has been placed under American command and news dispatches have told of its arrival in the training area of New Caledonia. There it will be able to study co-operation with American forces.

The air force in the northern islands is also helping to wage the battle against Japan, apparently flying American machines and possibly using some American fields.

Food and Supplies

On the home front the accent is no longer on bombs and bullets with which to fling the Japanese back from these shores, but upon food and supplies for the South Pacific armies which will beat up toward principal enemy bases in this wide region.

Between New Zealand and the once southward plunging forces of Hirohito stands the shield of the United States Navy and an air force now proven in a year of battle. Back of these are fighting men who seized the Solomons and repelled all Japanese efforts to retake islands on which Tokyo sets great store. Farther back stands a major force of American, New Zealand, and Australian fighting men, units holding powerful positions over a wide area.

This vast setup looks to the ordinary observer to be so strong that it is beyond the power of the Japanese, save in a long war of attrition, to break through it to the rear areas in which New Zealand stands.

The network of airfields, garrisoned points and naval facilities would enable a tough opposition to be offered to any Japanese renewal of the southward drive. Additionally, it helps blows aimed at the Japanese to the north because it covers a wide stretch of ocean through which the Nipponese can hardly hope to move unobserved.

New Zealand's change from a defensive to an offensive psychology has been marked since the days when the United States Pacific Fleet was denuded of its battle line by the surprise assault of Hirohito's bomber planes. Prime Minister Peter Fraser, leading a country remote and held by tenuous strands even to its nearest neighbors, talked fight right along. He declared the country would be held, that it would be built into a base for the coming Pacific offensive, and that all its facilities would be placed at the disposal of the United States to help stop Japan.

Manpower Survey

Today Mr. Fraser sees New Zealand moving out of the stage of the defensive war, even out of the stage of the American base and into the role of a land on the offensive. Just how far this offensive can be pushed is under review now. A country which has been fighting for three years, which has had fairly heavy casualties, which still has large foreign commitments for its size in regions outside its natural battle zone, cannot go into the Pacific war in a big way. Least of all can it do this if, as seems likely, the United States plans to make New Zealand's food-producing areas fill the Pacific breadbasket.

But mobilizations push right ahead; the recent drafting of all men up to the age of 45 is explained as a manpower survey indicating that the country is preparing to pledge its maximum population resources to the task of winning victory.

Present plans do not provide for the mobilization of fit men, but all will be inducted into the army, essential workers will be weeded out and the army will know what reservists it has available for active duty anywhere and what number of men are fit for service within the country and capable of relieving troops in top physical condition for the battlefronts.

And at the same moment New Zealand has moved up its food production program yet cut local consumption of key foodstuffs to let the armies of the South Pacific have all they need. It has set high marks for output in a number of fields, has stepped up arms production, has accepted enlarged contracts for naval vessels in the newly created shipyards, and has added to its active air force and its promise to send thousands of aviators yearly to serve with the Royal Air Force the duty of supporting American aviation in the skies northward of here.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Jump Into Just the Right Togs You'll Be All Set to Garden

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

"Down on the Farm." "Back to the Land." "Get the Crops In." Whatever banner you enlist under—to make your farm work a success, you'll need the right kind of clothes.

It's sunny, hot work—down on the farm. Remember the old farmer who used to sell his vegetables fresh from the farm at your back door? Remember his hands—as he laid down the cabbage, the squash, or the piles of deep red beets? They were unforgettable hands—strong, patient, and crisscrossed with lines that looked as deep as some of the furrows he had plowed. They belonged to a doer, one of those men — and women, too — who have worked long in the soil. Now more than ever women are handling the hoe, guiding the tractor, tossing the hay. It will be hot. This means cotton clothes—cool, washable, sturdy cottons.

Denims Popular

Denims are most in demand for all practical purposes, just as they've always been on the farm. They may seem stiff and scratchy at first, but they soften up as you harden. Long sleeves are often a protection, but sometimes they're in the way. Your type of job will settle the sleeve question. A denim coverall suit that comes in one piece, with high neck and long sleeves, is easy through the shoulders and blessed with two capacious pockets, proves unfailingly useful. Wear it with a soft cotton jeep hat that pulls over the eyes and can be rinsed out over night. It does the business for farm work as well as the old chip straw.

Overalls that may be worn with separate blouses are practical and help you keep fresh around the neck and sleeves. Vary an open-necked checked blue and white cotton blouse that ties in with the plain dark blue of denim overalls, with a red and white checked shirt, or shirts of coolie blue.

Claire McArdle, whose pop-over apron has popped onto busy housewives all over the country, manages to contrive another type of work dress that is marvelously practical for farm work. One version crosses over in front—the full striped blue and white denim skirt gathered to a belt which fastens at the side with Peruvian pink buttons. The color combination alone makes the dress irresistible. A halter slips over the head, yet your back is covered protectingly. For those who are encouraging the sun, another design, with a halter strap, introduces a completely open back. This can be covered on occasion with a bolero jacket.

Must Be Practical

Safe and appropriate clothes for farm work is the main theme, though attractiveness manages to get there just the same. At an industrial safety conference recently, Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, directed many of her remarks to proper work clothing for women, whether they were employed in industry or agriculture. She believes there can be no rule-of-thumb approach to this question, though general principles may be followed. The necessity for these clothes to be safe, comfortable, durable, washable—and attractive—is paramount.

These garments should never be tight, nor hinder freedom of movement. On the other hand, clothes that are too loose and baggy are just as bad as the other extreme, and are likely to invite difficulty with the machinery. Sometimes simple tailored dresses can be utilized, but a farm worker is really only properly dressed in slacks or overalls. Well-fitted, low-heeled shoes are essential.

Many women are discovering that heavy corseting is not adding to their efficiency. These new career girls who have been accustomed to less strenuous activity, now find themselves taking plenty of stiff exercise, and when they set out to buy corsets today, should be fitted more from the standpoint of their activities than ever before. Occupational corsets are taking into account whether your job is one where you sit, where you lift and bend, where you stretch, or where you stand all day. The intelligent farm worker will make sure of her foundations—see that they suit her particular job.

Those with youthful figures are going in for the new models in garter belts. New types of these practical summer underpinnings are now on the market, the old varieties having been completely redesigned. Today these light garter belts do just the right amount of slimming over hips and in front while retaining the lightness and freedom of the old models, with ample support for the young figure.

Whether you have registered with the United States Crop Corps for vacation work down on the farm, or belong to that earnest group of novices who are making their first victory gardens and are as likely as not to ask the seed man for packets of sauerkraut seed, you'll enjoy it more if you are appropriately and comfortably clothed.

Larry Gordon, Charles Kanarian, Edward Ozern

(At the left) Useful and attractive one-piece coverall, combining faded blue and multicolored denim, with long sleeves and high collar to protect from sun and dirt while putting in a hard day in the garden. Lord & Taylor. (Right) Blue denim overalls to wear with blouses. From Saks Fifth Avenue. (Center) A complete gardening apron for grubby work, which may be slipped over a dress for a few minutes of weeding or watering, has a leatherette kneeling cushion which is easily unzipped; also a metal clip for seed packets, and a chain for tools. From Lord & Taylor.

Britain Likes Utility Furniture

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's new furniture is 100 per cent utility. The whole range of production—not 70 per cent as in the case of clothes—is austerity-designed. No other type has been manufactured since January 1, 1943. Through drastic simplification of design and stringent restriction of manufacture, it is hoped to reduce to a minimum shipment of raw materials, and to release for more essential war work some 7,000 employees from the British furniture industry.

Utility furniture, being free of purchase tax, is sold at prices only one-third higher than prewar. These compare favorably with the soaring costs of ordinary models still on the market, which, though Government - controlled, are beyond the means of the average British housewife.

The new furniture may be purchased only by folk with permits from the Board of Trade. It is being manufactured, in the first instance, to help to refurnish some of the 2,750,000 homes that were damaged or destroyed by the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain. Entitled to permits are: those who have lost furniture in air raids, newly marrieds setting up home for the first time, and those needing extra furniture for taking in evacuees.

Points for Furniture

The furniture is on "points" or "units" like certain foodstuffs. Sixty units are allowed for married people setting up house, and 15 extra for each child. Units are "spent" on different items. Examples of unit values are: dining table, six units; dining chair, one; easy chair, six; sideboard, eight; double bed, five; single bed, three; large wardrobe, twelve; large kitchen table, six; kitchen chair, one.

The new designs are worked out on the simplest lines, involving the least possible manpower in manufacture. Thoughtful labor-saving touches are included: seats of dining-room chairs, for instance, can be taken out for dusting.

One of the greatest difficulties with which manufacturers have to contend is the small allocation of steel and metal. Most of the chairs are made without springs. The salesman of utility furniture no longer flings himself into the chair to demonstrate its resilience. Even for beds, the number of springs has been considerably reduced. Wardrobes are shorn of metal except for the locks. The furniture is finished with wax.

A complete bedroom suite, consisting of twin beds, or double bed, wardrobe, tallboy and dressing chest would cost about £40.

Living-room furniture, including draw-leaf table, sideboard, small dining chairs, easy chair, occasional table bookshelves and an armchair would cost about £30. Three-piece suites, with well-padded armchairs and deep spring settees are not being made.

Nursery Excepted

Nursery furniture, including cots, play pens and children's chairs, is not included in the scheme.

Utility furniture is obtainable on hire-purchase terms. It may not be sold second-hand, except on surrender of the appropriate number of "units."

The new wartime designs follow recent trends in British household furnishing. For some time there has been a marked demand for light and simple furniture, which is easy to move about.

Government - controlled prices for non-utility furniture apply only to that which was made subsequent to 1940. Period furniture—the products of Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Chippendale and Adam—may still be seen in the antique shops. The British housewife, for the most part, is grateful for utility models as a war-winning measure, but she window-gazes at these relics of the days when craftsmen put all they could into what they were making.

Ready-Made Meals Delivered

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a far cry from the Southern Plantation where food was cooked in a separate outbuilding and carried to the "big house," to the modern one-room kitchenette apartment where today's business man or woman lands just a little before time for dinner. But in one of New York's midtown neighborhoods, Kitchen, Inc., gives the same cooking and carrying service by sending around, on 20 minutes' notice, to your own snug homelet, a complete dinner—piping hot.

Situated next to a busy corner where cross-town busses transfer to a popular residential avenue line, the "kitchen" is in a two-window shop of a new building. Inside, a bright blue and nickel counter holds the appetizing orders passing from the two ranges—gas and coal, to the packaging process. Above, on a blue and nickel balcony is the office, where we found Texier de Unda, the manager, typing out instructions to messengers. "Order and system are absolutely essential, even in a small business like this," he said. "And I want to keep it small because then we will keep the individual touch."

Having traveled widely, Mr. de Unda has that flair for tasty dishes indigenous to the South American and European man. But it is Mrs. de Unda who does the actual menus, sometimes with suggestions from interested clients. A typical one is: Spanish steak, or their specialty, New Orleans fried chicken, creamed spinach, steamed cabbage or peas, lyonnaise potatoes, carrots, apple pie or mocha cake. The prices are those of good New York restaurants.

Quality is the one thing they refuse to sacrifice. They buy and cook in small enough quantities to keep the individual taste and flavor so that it will be "just like dining at home." Under their management 30 to 40 busy, hungry and servantless persons are served each evening.

The entire hot meal is delivered in glass containers, special vegetable carriers and cartons, by "Carlyle" or some other up-and-coming Negro lad, working after school hours. And you have nothing to do but get out your prettiest tea cloth and china and there you have your three- or four-course dinner. No carrying, no reheating—just eating.

We looked at the motto on the address card: "To dine at home . . . just dial the phone." What Kitchen, Inc., is doing on a small scale, may be the forerunner of postwar meals in servantless houses.

Why Not Camp Out at Home?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

There will be fewer vacations this summer, fewer trips to the beach, and long mountain tramps, so why not camp at home?

Here is a picture of one home camp. The back yard, of ordinary size, is carpeted with grass and centered by a great oak tree with low spreading arms thickly leafed. Quick-growing vines climb all over the fence, shielding the camp from outside eyes. The front terrace awning has been transferred to the camp yard and stretched across the back wall of the house. A row of cots under this awning is amply protected from sudden showers and the awning also serves as a shady place from the sun's glaring rays. The cot pads are gay as barber poles in red and white striped covers.

Real Camp Atmosphere

Under the "greenwood tree" are grouped deck chairs with seats and backs of scarlet sailcloth. There are low benches of slatted wood, painted white, and a table of heavy timber. Camp stools with seats of brilliant colors are scattered about. The long, roomy glider with soft cushions of blue and red is both comfortable and attractive. A portable radio in a canvas cover rests in a low branch of the tree.

In a far corner of the yard is a rock barbecue pit, surrounded by shelves which hold the camp dishes and cooking utensils. Near by, a beverage box affords plenty of ice for cold drinks and keeps perishable foods fresh and sweet.

An outside shower, just a vertical piece of pipe topped with a shower head, is one of the enjoyable features of this camp. When the working members of the family come home in the evening, they don bathing suits and cool off and play under the shower. Afterwards, in old slacks, they compete at badminton or pitch horseshoes. Such brisk exercise naturally provokes enormous appetites, so off they go to the barbecue pit and roast wieners or broil squabs.

Dishes Easy to Do

Dish washing is no problem at all. The plates and cups are spread out on the grass and the hose turned on them very vigorously. Plastic dishes wash easily and dry quickly when stacked in racks.

Later the family relaxes, listens to the world news. After a night of sleep in the cool out-of-doors, everybody is refreshed and able to do a better job for the day.

The mother of this family is relieved from harassing, everyday burdens of keeping house. Now, she has no rooms to clean and dust, no more formal dinners to cook and serve, no telephone to answer, for the house is closed and locked, only the utility bath on the back porch left open. She has time now to do war work, and help at the draft board. **A. H. R.**

Eleanor Ahern Judges You by Your Wash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're the reserved type of person who wouldn't dream of discussing personal characteristics with anyone, even the most intimate friends, you'd better check up on what the Monday wash hanging on the clothesline reveals about you.

For the lady who does the laundering airs many intimate facts about herself, according to Miss Eleanor Ahern, director of Home Economics of Procter & Gamble and author of the book, "The Way We Wash Our Clothes."

"The executive type of woman hangs her clothes in groups—shirts together, sheets together, underwear together, and so on," says Miss Ahern. "Her efficient system saves re-sorting when the clothes are removed from the line and prepared for folding and sprinkling. The impulsive, act-first, lament-after type of woman doubles her work by hanging the wash helter-skelter, never thinks to give each article a shake before hanging to remove wrinkles, and more times than not colored clothes aren't hung in a shady place to prevent fading by the sun.

Nothing Mysterious

"I've spent more than twenty years studying the way we wash our clothes and my observations are based on actual experience in laundering, plus deduction," said Miss Ahern. "There's no mystery in it. Thousands of housewives correspond with me each year. Some have unique problems in laundering. They're all solved in the laboratory, where we reproduce the home-laundering conditions and improve on them if necessary.

"Now, about types? Well, to my way of thinking, it's a reasonable deduction to assume that a woman isn't the reading type if her weekly wash becomes increasingly grayish or yellowish in color. That's due to hard water and to the method of washing. And so much has been published about the proper method of washing for getting a clean, sparkling-white wash despite hard water, that the well-read woman would know of these by skimming through a casual number of magazines and newspapers.

"Of course," she smiled, "there's the possibility that an out-and-out bookworm would read about these aids to her weekly chore and still not be practical enough to use them. But my experience tells me that women don't think it's a joke to do a weekly wash, let alone turn out dingy clothes. They're far more apt to apply every new hint for cutting down work and improving results."

Research in Shrinkage

Miss Ahern numbered the researcher and the statistical types of women among others who can be classified by their clotheslines.

"The researcher-type is a very practical woman, as a rule," she went on. "She's sure to know how to test for shrinkage, and she does, too, before the first washing of clothing and furnishings such as drapes, slip covers, spreads and blankets. She finds out about the washability of every article at the best time to do this—when it's purchased.

"Sometimes she combines a dash of mathematician with her research abilities. In this case she'd use the Standard Test for determining shrinkage. This is: a 12-inch swatch of fabric in which a 10-inch square is marked off with indelible ink, is washed, rinsed, dried flat and measured before and after pressing.

"In this way she determines the percentage of shrinkage which might be 5 per cent in length and width.

"The statistical-type is most interesting. She collects. She gathers all kinds of helpful hints and information about how to make work easier, do things better, have more time for leisure, and so on. The one who uses her collection of hints is usually a clever housewife who seems to run a home effortlessly."

There Are Ways to Save Your Stockings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next to food rationing and victory gardening, the hosiery situation is probably the most common topic of conversation among women these days. How to buy, and how to care for the hose we do buy are regularly discussed, and the latter question has many helpful answers. The following are among them.

Some of the fabrics used in our stockings today, while proving satisfactory in most ways, have a tendency to shrink in the foot. A stocking which is too short is as uncomfortable as is a shoe with the same fault. This shrinkage can be avoided by pinning the wet stocking to the line with two pins, one at the toe, one at the heel, stretching the foot gently but firmly between the two pins. No harm will be done to the fabric, and the result will be an easy-fitting stocking.

Two ways of preventing the early appearance of holes in toe and heel have long been used and found practicable.

First: Turn the new stocking wrong side out, and darn back and forth, criss-cross, over the part most exposed to wear, taking tiny stitches through to the right side and leaving rather long stitches on the wrong side. If this is done carefully the darning cannot be detected, and this small attention will greatly prolong the usefulness of the stocking.

Second: Turn the stocking wrong side out, and sew patches cut from old stockings over the back of the heel and the top of the toe. In each case it is best to wash the stocking once before the reinforcing is done. Both of these methods are particularly good for use on stockings or socks used for sports.

When a hole has been worn in the heel by the rubbing of the edge of the shoe, there is a better way to mend it than by darning. Turn the stocking wrong side out. Bring together the upper and lower edges of the hole and sew across in a tiny seam, being careful that the thread is not drawn too tight. Turn the seam downward and whip to the fabric. A darn would be quite likely to snow above the shoe—this seam will not.

The sides of the stocking foot, which take a good bit of punishment from bone and leather, may likewise be reinforced by loose darning, carrying the stitches out into the firmer parts.

We may well apply the old thrift maxims "A stitch in time saves nine," to the care of stockings.

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All Quiet on Zoot-Suit Front; Officials Consider Factors

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 16—All is quiet on the zoot-suit front again and it is now possible for Los Angeles to consider more objectively the factors underlying the recent clashes between servicemen and so-called "gangs" of youths and young men misleadingly referred to as zoot-suiters.

That this objectivity is most desirable is stressed in the quickly completed and widely approved report of the Citizens Committee appointed by Gov. Earl Warren to work with Attorney General Robert W. Kenny to determine the causes of the clashes.

The Committee's first finding is "that the problem is one of American youth, not confined to any racial group. The wearers of zoot suits are not necessarily persons of Mexican descent, criminals, or juveniles. Many young people today wear zoot suits."

Antisocial Light

Thus the race factor in the recent outbreaks is seen as having little or nothing in common with antagonism to people of dark skin. The local youths and young men involved, especially those of Mexican background, have grown up in slum surroundings which, when known about, doubtless throw more revealing light on their antisocial activities than interpreting them as products of race prejudice would.

Inasmuch as the servicemen who took the law into their own hands on the night of June 7 and on other occasions to punish wearers of zoot suits for alleged attacks on some of their buddies paid no attention to the color of those zoot suit wearers' skins, it seems reasonably sure that racial prejudice did not motivate them importantly. Their victims were white and black as well as brown.

The danger is that by interpreting these incidents as race clashes, the public will fan the flames of race prejudice and so make a sizable conflagration out of a bonfire.

Newspapers Blamed

The actual motivation of these fracases seems best described by the excuse servicemen and zoot suiters both have made since, ". . . we read in the papers that there was going to be trouble in certain places and we wanted to be there."

There had been isolated cases of fights between servicemen on leave and neighborhood crowds—gangs is hardly the right word, since it implies organization that is wholly lacking in most of the instances under review—and a section of the press here had played these up. One reliable observer states it as his conviction that newspaper stories concerning these unrelated affairs were almost wholly responsible for the major clashes that finally took place.

The Citizens Committee gently stresses what many public officials have strongly emphasized — the need for the local press to cooperate in minimizing the publication of the names or pictures of youthful delinquents involved in such affairs, as well as for a more interpretive reporting of situations of this kind.

The Committee states:

"One of the most important facts the Committee has found is that the problems have been exaggerated by misconceptions of the nature and extent of the outbreaks. It is of the utmost importance, not simply as a matter of community education, but for the purpose of helping solve the problems involved that the public, as well as responsible authorities, should view the situation from its proper perspective."

And it adds: "Immediate curative action, which was called for by the Governor in creating this Committee, demands that crimes of violence must be brought to justice, and the guilty must be punished regardless of what clothes they wear—whether they be zoot suits, police, Army, or Navy uniforms."

The Army and Navy have backed this viewpoint up by assisting the local police in strict policing of affected areas since June 7. Rear Admiral D. W. Bagley, commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, has recognized the return to normalcy by rescinding today his previous order declaring Los Angeles out of bounds for the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

It is still possible to state that no traces of subversive motivation have been found for the much publicized clashes. This city believes that apart from the responsibility the U. S. servicemen must bear for stirring up conditions—it is really impossible to tell how much they were provoked into the action they took—the part the zoot suiters played in it is traceable directly to social maladjustments that have not been correctively dealt with by the community so far. However, it is realized that the makings of subversive groups activity can always be found in areas where these maladjustments, plus poverty exist.

Slum-Clearance

The extent to which the pro-Fascist Sinarquista organization of Mexico has propagandized the disadvantaged group among the Spanish-speaking here can only be guessed at. No traces of such influence have been found, significantly enough, in the area where slum-clearance has proceeded successfully.

It seems doubtful that the Sinarquistas can be blamed at all for the recent riots, but the special war policies unit of the Department of Justice has some months since completed a survey on Sinarquista activity in California which might be very helpful at this time if publicly known.

Carey McWilliams, well-known student of minority affairs, here furnishes this information and says the survey contains material which ought not to remain unacted upon. But he shares the widespread local conviction that while Los Angeles mght be helped by what is in this report just now, the City must not sidestep its own responsibility for permitting conditions which foster restlessness and gang activity of a destructive nature. Mr. McWilliams has led in the forming of a provisional committee of citizens to make sure that the recommendations just made by the Governor's Committee are carried out.

These recommendations, 10 in number, besides seeking cooperations from the press, asks that arrests for criminal or gang activity be made without undue emphasis on racial factors. The Central Juvenile File now being established for Los Angeles County should be properly financed and staffed. Law enforcement agencies should train officers to deal with minority groups and officers who speak Spanish and understand the psychology of the local Spanish-speaking groups should be employed. Additional correction and detention facilities, including a juvenile forestry camp, should be set up. Lawyers groups should continue to protect the rights of arrested youths charged with participating in gang activity.

Damages Sought

MEXICO, D. F., June 16 (AP)—Mexico instructed its Ambassador in Washington June 15 to express to the American Government its belief that Mexican zoot-suiters involved recently in clashes with American sailors in Los Angeles would receive proper damages in case they were victims of assault.

In its first official statement regarding the clashes, the Mexican Government took a mildly firm stand on rights of its nationals, emphasizing its conviction that American justice would grant "innocent victims" their proper retribution.

A Foreign Office statement said: "Since it received its first information regarding the damage suffered by some of our nationals due to the lamentable incidents in the City of Los Angeles between zoot-suiters and groups of North American sailors, the Department of Foreign Relations—which constantly watches over protection of Mexicans abroad—has been in contact with our diplomatic and consular representatives in the United States.

"After studying the data brought to its attention, it has instructed the Mexican ambassador in Washington to express to the authorities of the State Department our Government's firm conviction that as soon as official investigations in the case are concluded punishment will be applied to the responsible persons and the innocent victims will be granted adequate and just damages."

The Los Angeles incidents, in which Mexican zoot-suiters were involved and in which an unspecified number of Mexicans were reported to have been injured, attracted considerable attention here but brought no violent repercussions.

A group of Senators told newspaper reporters that the matter deserved prompt action by the Mexican Government in defense of its nationals but did not permit publication of their names.

There was some comment in congressional circles to the effect that the incidents involved "racial discrimination," but at no time was there heated reaction to the incidents and Mexican reports included statements that while Mexicans were among the zoot-suiters involved they did not comprise the majority.

N. Y. Area Dairymen Share Record Pool

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Dr. C. J. Blanford, New York Milkshed Marketing Area Administrator, reported June 14 that 54,266 dairy farmers in the six Metropolitan milkshed states would share a record May pool return of $20,211,259.03.

He said the gain of 12.8 per cent in pool value over the previous $17,821,371.90 record of May, 1942, was "the result of a uniform rate that is 70 cents higher than the price of $2.34 at that time. Producers of the area, which includes New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, delivered 643,936,480 pounds of milk during the month," the Administrator reported.

Dr. Blanford said the uniform price of New York area approved milk during May was $3.04 per hundredweight, the same as the March and April price, and that the rise of 29.9 per cent was "more than sufficient" to offset a decrease of 11.2 per cent from last May in the volume of milk received at New York area-approved plants.

New Promotion Plan Announced by Army

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Enlisted men of the seventh grade [private] will be promoted to the grade of private first class when they move up from the basic phase to the advanced phase of the army specialized training program, the Department announced.

Enlisted men of the seventh grade who are assigned directly to the advanced phase of the program without basic phase instruction will also be promoted to the grade of private first class. Enlisted men in higher grades retain their grade and pay when assigned to the advanced phase.

A total of 150 colleges and universities will be participating in the Army specialized training program by the end of July.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.10g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Ainsworth (½g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Air Assoc	7½	7½	7½
100	Air Invest cv pf (.30g)	35¾	35¾	35¾
600	Aire Access (¼e)	4	3¾	3¾
250	Alum Ltd rts	101	100¾	100¾
150	Alum Co Am (3e)	115	115	115
700	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111½	111	111
50	Am Book (½g)	29½	29½	29½
400	Am Cap pf (.20k)	27	26½	27
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
3000	Am Cyan B (.60)	44⅜	43¾	44
2400	Am Fgn Power	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Am Fork&Hoe (½g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1900	Am Gas&E	25⅞	25¼	25¾
173	AmG&El pf (4¾)	106¾	106¾	106¾
900	Am Gen (.15g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27½	27½	27½
700	Am Light&T (1.20)	16⅛	16	16⅛
1700	Am Maracaibo	1	¾	¾
1100	Am Republics	16⅛	16	16
8500	Am Superpow	1¼	⅞	⅞
200	Am Superpow pf	13½	13⅜	13⅜
400	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
400	Ark Nat Gas	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
8700	Ark Nat Gas A	5¼	5	5¼
100	Ark N Gas pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Aro Equip	19⅞	19½	19⅝
100	Ashland Oil&R	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2100	Atlantic C Fish	6⅝	6	6⅛
200	Atl Rayon	8¼	7¾	7¾
100	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Atlas Ply	22½	21⅞	22½
200	Automat Prod	4⅛	4	4
1000	Babcock & Wil	23½	23	23
200	Baldw Loco pf	38	38	38
1700	Baldwin Loco war	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
1400	Barium Stk Sfd	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
100	Beech Aire (1e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Bellanca Aire	3½	3½	3½
900	Berk & Gay Furn	8	8	8
100	Birds & Ptr (1)	8	8	8
700	Bliss (E W) (.25)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
300	Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
350	Blue Rid cv pf (.36)	44	43½	43½
200	Bowm-Bilt H	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1700	Braz Tr L&P (.24g)	23½	22	23
2400	Breeze Corp (.80g)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
600	Brewst Aero	4⅞	4½	4⅝
100	Bridgpt Mach	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Brill A	4	4	4
30	Brillo Mfg A (2)	30½	30¼	30½
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
300	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9⅝	9½	9½
1400	Buf N&EP pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
200	Bunk Hill&E (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Burry Biscuit	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Cah2El Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Callite Tung (.10g)	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Can Ind Alc A (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Can Ind Alc B (.10g)	4	4	4
800	Can Marconi (.04g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Cap City Prod (½g)	12⅜	12¼	12¼
25	Carnation (1)	45¼	45¼	45¼
1900	Carrier Corp	16⅞	16	16⅞
100	Casco Prod (1e)	12	12	12
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cen & E W Lt	1	1	1
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
90	CenNYPow pf (5)	92½	92	92½
200	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100	Chief Cons Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,900	Childs pf	21¾	19	19¼
1900	Cities Service	15⅞	15¼	15⅝
50	ChiFlexShaft (2g)	79¼	79¼	79¼
500	Cit Svc pf	90½	90	90
100	Cit Svc pf B	93¼	93¼	93¼
100	Clark Control (1g)	17	17	17
1000	Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	CleveElllum (1e)	31	31	31
4100	Cleve Tract (.8g)	13	11¾	12¾
100	Cockshutt Plow (¼e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Colon Develop	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
200	ConDensDetec pf (6½)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6300	Colonial Airl	8⅛	7¾	7¾
300	Colo Fuel&IWar	3	2¾	3
100	Colts PF Arm (1½g)	51½	51¼	51¼
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	50	50	50
300	Comm Wat Svc	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	CompopShMvtc (.30g)	10¾	10½	10½
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60	60	60
30	ConG&EBalnfB4½	120¼	120	120¼
10	Con G&EBalpfC (4)	107¾	107¾	107¾
300	Cons Gas Ut	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cons Mng&Sm (1a)	38	38	38
700	Sons Ret Strs (¾g)	6	6	6
60	Cont G&E prpf (7)	94	93¾	93¾
300	Cont Roll&Stl (.30g)	13¾	13½	13½
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¼	12	12¼
100	Corroon & Rey	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2600	Cosden Petro	3	2¾	3
250	Cosden Petro pf	21¼	21	21¼
1200	Creole Pet	23½	23	23¼
100	Croft Brewing	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3200	Cuban Atl Sug	21¾	21¼	21½
100	Cuban Tob	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Darby Pet (.3g)	17	17	17
50	Darton Rub (½g)	18½	18½	18½
100	Dennison Mfg A (.30g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Derby Oil	3½	3½	3½
200	Det Mich Stove (.10g	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	6⅝	6½	6½
400	Eagle Pich Id (.20g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	East Gas & F	2¾	2¾	2¾
275	East G & F6pf (2¼k)	36½	36½	36½
75	East G&Fpprpf (4½)	57¾	57¾	57¾
75	East Sta pf A	24	23	24
50	East Sug Ass pf (4½k)	39½	39½	39½
200	Easy Wash MB (¼e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
7500	El Bond & Sh	7¼	7	7
500	El Bond & Shpf (6)	67	66¼	66¾
300	El Bo & Sh 1st pf (5)	61½	61	61½
25	Elgin Nat Wat (½g)	30¼	30¼	30¼
800	Emerson Elec (.10g	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
10	Emp Dis El pf (6k)	94½	94½	94½
100	Emsco D&Eq (.35e)	10½	10½	10½
400	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
80	EquityCrp1pf (1¼k)	31½	30¾	30¾
700	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
200	Fairch Eng&Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Fairch Prec Brew (.60)	10¾	10¾	10¾
80	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	97	96½	96½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
350	Froedt G&M (.80)	14⅝	14½	14½
100	GatineauPow pf (h8)	80¼	80	80¾
200	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	2	2	2
500	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17	16½	17
100	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Gorh Inc A	3½	3½	3½
100	Gorh Mfg (1g)	28	28	28
300	Gray Mfg	6½	6½	6½
25	Gt AtlGF nv (2¼g)	82½	82½	82½
250	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33	33	33
2800	Gulf Oil (1)	46½	46¼	46¼
1000	Hartford Rad vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Hazeltine (1g)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
200	Hearn D Strs	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20	Hearn D St pf	41½	41½	41½
300	Hecla Min	6½	6¼	6½
2700	Heller pf (1¾)	7-16	7-16	7-16
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	26¾	26¼	26¾
30	Hormel & Co (2)	32½	32	32½
800	Humble Oil (½G)	71¼	71¼	71
700	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	8¾	8⅛	8⅜
400	Ill Is Pw pf (1¾k)	37¼	36½	37¼
100	Ill Zinc (.65g)	15	14½	14½
300	Imp Oil Ltd (½g)	12½	12½	12½
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	26½	26	26½
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	28	28	28
300	Int Indust	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1000	Int Petrol (h1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Int Pet reg (¼g)	17	17	17
300	Int Prod (¼g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Int Util A	9	9	9
2300	Int Util B	½	½	½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Int Util pf	17	17	17
10	Intern Hos M (1)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Irving Air Ch (.15k)	10	10	10
2900	Ital Superpow A	1½	1½	1½
2800	Jacobs (F L)	6¼	5¾	6
100	Jeannette Gls	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	4	4

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
70	Lack RR NJ	37	37	37
1300	Lake Sore Mch (.20)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Le Tourneau (1)	30	30	30
2600	Lehigh C&N (.45e)	8½	8½	8½
6600	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
1200	Line Material (⅝e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Lit Bros	2	2	2
1000	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Long Is Ltg	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Long Is L pf (20s)	40¼	40¼	40¼
200	Loudon Packg st	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Louis L&E (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1400	Manati Sug war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Marion St Shov	8½	8½	8½
400	Mass Util Assc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Massey-Harris	8	8	8
100	McWill Dredge (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Memph N Gas (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Merritt-C & S	7½	7½	7½
5800	Mesabi Iron	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Mich Bumper	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Mich Stl Tube (.15g)	6	6	6
200	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	MicromatHone (.20e)	6	5¾	5¾
1000	MidStPA vtc (.45k)	8¼	8	8¼
1400	Mid St P & vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8¼	8	8¼
50	MidWest n-cum (2)	19	19	19
525	Midvale (1g)	28½	28	28½
100	Midwest Oil (2½)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
6000	Molybdenum (.1g)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Monarch M T (1½g)	18¾	18½	18¾
200	Monogram Pict	3¼	3	3¼
50	Montg Ward A (2)	173	173	173
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
50	MuskegPRing (.45g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Muskogee pf (6)	62	62	62
100	Nachman-Sprg (1g)	15	15	15
4500	Nat Bellas Hess	1¾	1½	1¾
1600	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11¼	11½
110	Nat P & L pf (6)	100¾	100¾	100¾
100	Nat Refin	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Nat Rub Mch (½g)	11	11¼	11¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (.2g)	19	19	19
100	Nat Trans (.2g)	12¾	12½	12⅝
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Nat Un Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Neisner Bros pf (7)	109	108	108
175	N E P A 6 pf (3k)	48⅞	47⅝	48⅞
200	N H Clock	7	7	7
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	21	21	21
20	NYStaE&Gpf (5.10)	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	NY Wat Svc pf	51	51	51
1400	Niag Hud Pow	3½	3½	3½
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	69	69	69
30	Niag Hud 2 pf	61½	61½	61½
300	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
300	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	Nip sing Mns (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	Nor Am L & P pf	64½	64½	64½
100	Nor Sta Pw A	7	7	7
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	24	24	24
150	Ohio Brass B (.70g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Ohio Ed pf (4)	100	100	100
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	54	54	54
50	Omar Inc (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pac G&E 6pf (11½)	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Pac Lig pf (5)	108½	108¼	108½
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	8¼	8	8¼
400	Pkrsbrg R&R (½g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
40	Penin Tel (2)	31¾	31¾	31¾
700	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅜	4½	4½
1900	Pa-Cent Airl	15½	15¼	15⅜
10	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	98	98	98
350	Pa Wat&Pow (.40)	61¾	61	61
1500	Phillips Pkg (⅛e)	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
2100	Phoenix Sec	21	20½	21
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
200	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (.4 0)	77½	77¼	77½
340	Pitts&LE (2½)	56½	56½	56⅞
25	Pneum Scale (.40g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Potrero Sugar	8⅞	8¾	8¾
30	Pren-Hall (2.40)	39	39	39
178	PugSdP&L $6pf (5k)	116	115	115
1700	PugSdP&L $6pf	75⅜	75	75½
100	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Quaker Oats (4)	87½	87½	87½
1300	RKO opt war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Rainy Conc (1a)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Red Bank Oil	1	1	1
700	Reiter-Fost	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Republic Avia (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	13	13	13
700	Richmond Rad	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Root Pet	4¼	4	4
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	St Regis Pap	3½	3⅜	3½
300	Salt Dome Oil	6¼	6	6¼
300	Samson Unit	2	2	2
300	Savoy Oil	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Schulte (DA)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Scullin Stl (1g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
800	Seiberling Rub (½g)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Selected Ind cv	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	70	70	70
300	Sentry S Con	½	½	½
300	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Shaw W&P (h.50)	18½	18½	18½
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	88¾	88¾	88¾
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	230	230	230
500	Singer Ltd (.10le)	3½	3½	3½
100	Solar Aire (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sonotone (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Soss Mfg (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	So Cl Ed $ pf (1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾
400	Southl Royal (.40)	10⅛	10	10⅛
50	Spalding1pf (2)	27½	27½	27½
300	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Stand G&E pf (1.80)	18	18	18
1800	St Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	St Pow & L pf (32b)	40½	40½	40½
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Stand Stl Lead	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Stand Tube B (.10g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
400	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Steri Al Prod (.90e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
225	Stetson (JB)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Stroock & Co (1g)	20½	20¼	20½
100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19	19	19
100	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	11	11	11
2600	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Tampa El (.80g)	21½	21½	21½
1300	Technicolor	12¼	12	12¼
100	Thew Shovel (1g)	20¾	20¼	20¼
100	Tilo Roof (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Tishman Realty	2¾	2	2
100	Todd Shpyds (1½g)	63¾	63¾	63¾
10	Toledo Edis $ pf (6)	106	106	106
200	Trans-Lux	3	3¼	3¼
500	Transwest Oil (¼g)	15¼	15	15¼
800	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4	4	4
100	Union G Can	6½	6½	6½
400	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2500	Unit Cig-Wh Stra	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1000	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
14800	Unit Gas	4¼	4	4
150	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	121½	121½	121½
800	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Unit Lt&Pow B	½	½	½
2700	Unit Lt&P pf	47⅜	45⅞	47⅜
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70½	70	70½
375	US&I Sec of (2k)	80½	79½	80½
100	U S Radiator	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Unit Wall Pap	3	3	3
2200	Utah-Idaho Sug	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Util Equit pf	73	73	73
125	Utah P & L pf	88	87½	88
200	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
100	Valspar pf	27½	26¾	26¾
300	Venezuel Pet	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Wentworth Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	West Air Lines	9½	8⅞	9⅛
100	West Tab&Sta	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Wright Harg	3	2¾	2¾

Total stock sales today, estimated, 260,000 shares; year ago, 58,360 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
6	Am P & L 6s 2016	102½	102¼	102½
3	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
39	As Elec 4½s 53	71¼	70	71¼
30	As G & E 5s 50	22½	22	22½
9	As G & E 5s 48	23½	21½	22
1	As G & E 4½s 49	22¼	22¼	22½
5	Baldw L 6s 50	116¼	116	116
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Cen St El 3½s 64	35	35	35
8	Cen St El 5s 48	35	34¼	35
13	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	35	34½	34½
6	Cities Ser 5s 69	94	94	94
2	Cities Ser 5s 58	94¼	94¼	94¼
79	Cities Ser 5s 50	95	94¾	94¾
3	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	94½	94¼	94½
1	Con GEL Ba 3½s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
11	Cont G&E 5s 58A	94½	94⅜	94½
9	East G & F 4s 56A	88½	88½	88½
11	Elec P&L 5s 2030	97	96¾	97
1	Emnire Dis E 5s 52	106	106	106
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	106	106	106
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Fla Pow 4s 66 C	107	107	107
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	98½	98½	98½
7	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¼	97¾	97¾
5	Grand Trunk 4s 50	98½	98½	98½
11	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105	105	105
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	100½	100½	100½
7	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107	107	107
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Ind Svc 5s 50	89	89	89
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	54	53½	54
1	Inters Pow 5s 57	85	85	85
1	It Sup Pw 6s 63 A	38	38	38
6	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	Minn P&L 5s '5	107	107	107
11	Nevada Cal E 5s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	N Eng G&E 5s '50	66¾	66	66¾
11	N Eng G&E 5s '48	66¾	66	66½
6	N Eng G&E 5s '47	66½	66	66½
4	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	94	94	94
31	N Eng Pow 5s '48	92½	92	92
2	Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	110½	110½	110½
1	OklaNat Gas 3¼s '55	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Pac P&L 5s '55	104	103¾	104
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Phila El P 3½s '72	113½	113½	113½
1	Portland G&E 5s '50 st	100	100	100
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s '64	109	109	109
7	Pub Svc NJ 6s ct	149	148½	148½
2	Scullin Stl 3s '51	92	91½	91½
7	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	104¾	104¼	104¼
8	So Cal Ed 3s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	So Nev P&L 6s3022A	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	80½	80¼	80½
18	Stand G&E 6s 48 ev st	80¼	80¼	80¼
11	Stand G&E 6s 51	80¾	80¾	80¾
26	Stand G&E 6s 57	80¾	80¼	80¾
2	Stand P&L 6s 57	80	80	80
1	Tex El S 5s 60	108	108	108
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	109½	109½	109½
1	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
14	Twin CRT 5½s52A	90½	90	90½
5	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112¾	112¾	112¾
14	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	101½	101¼	101½
2	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	York Rys 5s 37 st	92	92	92
4	Guan & West R 6s 58	58	58	58
33	Russian 6½s 1919	7½	7	7½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (zw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Burnham Sees Democracy As Merely Front for Bonapartism

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Business page readers who like their politics straight and do not already have the book, will get a kick out of James Burnham's new book "The Machiavellians: Defenders of Freedom." Burnham's book may be proscribed in a few years; it pulls no punches, by present political standards, though it ends up as American in its viewpoint as the founding fathers and their system of checks and balances.

The book opens with a quote from the Democratic party platform of 1932. The party said, "Believing that a party platform is a covenant with the people, to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power, and that the people are entitled to know in plain words the terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe, . . . the Democratic party solemnly promises . . . an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, . . . eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the Federal Government . . . maintenance of the national credit by a Federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates. . . ."

Whose Face Is Red?

Then the platform said, "We condemn . . . the open and covert resistance of administrative officials to every effort of Congressional Committees to control the extravagant expenditures of the government . . . the extravagance of the Farm Board, . . . which made the government a speculator in farm products. . . ." Then Candidate Roosevelt said, "I propose to you, my friends, and through you, that government of all kinds, big and little, be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of the United States. . . . Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poorhouse."

Then Burnham quotes a very high-flying treatise by Dante, the inferno-man, on how "the motion of the heavens is regulated by the single uniform motion of the outermost sphere and man should strive, too, to imitate the heavens," which proved on analysis to have been a quisling document to soften up the patriots of Florence, Italy, to the entrance of the German Emperor's fifth column. So, says Burnham, you can't sometimes always tell what a politician means from what he says; and then he builds up Machiavelli as one political writer who didn't go in for political double-talk but said what he meant and meant what he said.

Burnham gives Machiavelli a great build-up. He points out that Machiavelli lived in a day as troubled as our own. He was by preference a republican, but he could see no end to the turmoils in which Italy was embroiled except unification, and no hope for unification except under an Italian prince, and no chance for an Italian prince who didn't understand the real rules of politics—which include the use of double-talk and worse. So Machiavelli exposed the rules. He found them by looking at the record.

How to Treat Enemies

In digging through the record he found many interesting things. For instance he found that in the wars of the ancients there were only two successful prescriptions for dealing with a vanquished

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 1,010,440
1943 vol. to date 161,430,138
1942 vol. to date 48,420,823

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Tuesday 50.4 Prev. day 50.3
Month ago 50.4 Year ago 35.7
1943 high 52.2 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	5	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	6	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	31	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Allegh pf 530ww	17	19½	19	19	
Allegheny pr pf	1	34	34	34	+1
Allegh Lud S .70g	22	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Alleg & West 6	♦100	73½	73½	73½	—1¼
Allen Indust Xae	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	4	157	156	157½	+1½
Allied Strs (.45g)	18	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	43	38½	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	4	82	81½	82½	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	28¼	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½pe	5	67⅜	66½	67¾	+ ¼
Am Bank Note .40g	2	15½	15¼	15¼	
Am Brake Sh .65g	3	39¼	38½	39¼	+1⅛
Am Cable & Rad	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	85⅜	84¾	85⅜	+ ⅛
Am Car pf (7)	♦90	178¾	177¾	178¾	+ ½
Am Car&Fdry (2g)	8	42¼	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 10½wg	4	79½	78½	79½	+1½
Am Ch & Cable ½	4	23	22⅝	22⅝	
Am Colortype .30g	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Am Cryn Sug (½g)	3	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Distill	11	26½	26⅛	26½	+1
Am Encaus Tbing	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Export L (1g)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	79	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92x	3	87¾	87½	87¾	+1
Am & F P 2pf	38	44½	42⅞	43½	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Am H&L pf (3)	5	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	67	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Locomotive	23	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½g	3	104	103½	104	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	4	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	♦110	31½	31¼	31½	
Am Pow & Lt	94	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	19	31⅞	30¼	31¼	+1
Am P & L $5 pf	19	28½	27¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	86	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	10	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½g	♦290	66½	63¾	64	— ½
Am Seating (1e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Ship B'd 2g	♦ 50	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	15	41⅜	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	♦120	151	150	150	
Am Snuff(oll).80g	1	63	63	63	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	6	26¼	26	26	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1¼g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½pe	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob ½g	1	27½	27½	27½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	153¼	153	153	— ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	59½	59½	59½	
Am Tob B (3a)	5	60¾	60	60	— 1
Am Tob pf (6)	♦ 550	143¾	142	143¾	+1⅞
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1a)	19	43⅝	43¼	43½	— ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¼	118¼	118¾	
Am Wat Wks	14	7½	7¼	7¼	
Am Woolen	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda 1g	43	27¼	27	27	
APW Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	7	43	42½	43	+1
Armi III	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Armi III pr pf	1	59½	59½	59½	
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Artloom pf (7)	♦ 10	98	98	98	
Asso Dry Gds ½pg	12	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	♦ 40	90	90	90	
Asso DG 2pf 7	♦ 30	87	86	86	— ½
Assoc Inv pf 5	♦ 10	105	105	105	
As Inv pf Cl(5)	♦10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Atch T & S F 3g	21	55	53¾	54	— ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	8	85	83⅞	84¾	+ ⅛
Atl Cst Line 1½pg	8	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	3	28	28	28	
Atl Refining .30g	24	26⅛	26	26	+ ¼
Atl Refin pf 4	♦ 10	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Atlas Corp 1½g	18	12⅜	12	12	
Atlas Pow 1½pg	♦310	63	61½	61¾	—1⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5	♦ 50	120	120	120	
Atlas Tack .45g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	3	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	♦ 10	52	52	52	+ 1
Aviation Corp .10g	54	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco (3½g)	♦ 26	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	♦ 70	50¾	50½	50½	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¼	♦ 30	42	42	42	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Bath Iron Wks 2g	11	20¼	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Bearing-Horn .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Beat Cmn pf 5	♦ 10	103	103	103	
Bell Aircr (1g)	♦6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½pg	14	37½	36¾	37	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	5	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	25	15¾	14¾	15⅜	+ ½
Beth Steel (3g)	18	63	62½	62½	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118½	118½	118½	+1
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Black & Dck 1.60	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	129	10¼	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Bliss & L 1¼g	1	16½	16½	16½	
Bloomingd 1½g	♦180	16	16	16	+1
Boeing Airp 1g	9	17⅞	17	17	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	4	53	53	53	+1
Bona Strs 1.60	4	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	10	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	♦16	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	2	35	35	35	
Bridgeport Br 1½g	2	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	
Briggs Mfg (2)	14	30	29½	29⅞	+ ¼
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Brkyn & Q Trans	4				
Brklyn-Man Tr	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas 1¼g	3	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	3	18	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	7	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	24	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	♦ 10	108	108	108	
Budd Wheel 1.40g	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	14	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Bur-R 60	24	14½	14¼	14¼	
.30g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
C&J 1.40	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Byers (AM) Co	3	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	♦ 10	76½	76½	76½	
Byron Jack 1.20	4	23½	23	23½	+1
Calif Pack 1½g	11	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Calumet & H .45g	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
Campbell Wyn 1.20	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	15	20⅞	20½	20¾	
Canad Pacific	45	10	9¾	9¾	
Carpenter Stl 1.30g	1	28	28	28	— ¼
Case (JI) Co (3g)	6	122	119¼	120½	+ ¾
Case (JI) pf 7	♦ 10	140¼	140¼	140¼	+ ¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	8	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Celanese Co (1g)	9	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	♦ 10	103½	103½	103½	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7	♦ 50	124	124	124	+ ¼
Celotex Corp 1½	8	13¾	13½	13½	
Celotex pf (5)	♦ 5	83¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	21	22¼	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10g	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Cent RR N J	8	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½pe	3	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	♦455	55	53¾	53¾	— ½
Champ P&F pf6	♦ 2	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	26	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Chi & E III	3	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 1.50g	6	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1?ak	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½pe	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Chi Rl&Pac 7 pf	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Chickasha C Oil 1	5	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	48	79⅝	78	78	—1
City Ice & F 1.20	7	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
City Invest	♦ 70	49	48	49	+ ⅛
City Stores	32	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Clev & Pitt 3½	♦ 10	91	91	91	
Clev E Il pf 4½g	♦ 30	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br (1g)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 1g	8	35⅜	35¼	35½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	3	110½	110¼	110½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	♦ 10	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P 1g	9	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	9	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Col & South	♦ 120	12	11⅞	12	+1⅛
Col & South 1pf	♦ 120	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 1.20	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Col Broadc B .60a	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	♦ 7	82	82	82	— 1
Com G & El	25	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Comm Pwr 1.40e	11	18½	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Comml Credit (3)	16	40	39	40	+1
Comml Invest Tr 3	20	41⅞	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
Comml Solvents .30g	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cumwith & South	86	1	7/8	⅞	
Cumwith Co .70g	16	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½pe	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	♦ 70	108½	108	108½	+1¼
Cons Cig pr pf6½g	♦ 40	106	105½	105½	+ ⅛
Cons Copper	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	32	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	7	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	3	3	3	
Cons Film pf (½dk)	6	17	17	17	
Cons Vultee ½pg	16	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	14	14	14	
Cont' C pf 2½ new	2	37	36½	37	+ ¼
Cont' C pf 2½	♦240	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ¼
Cont Can (½pg)	8	47⅜	47	47	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	47⅜	47	47	
Cont Motors .30g	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	19	54½	54	54	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (½pg)	4	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13	13	13	
Corn Exch 2.40	♦250	44½	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	23	57¾	56½	57	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	♦ 7	178	178	178	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	15	21⅜	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	♦120	104¾	104	104¼	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½pg	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Crosley Co (½pe)	3	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½pe	9	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Crown C&S pf 2½	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15	15	15	
Crown Zel pf 5	♦ 90	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	4	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ⅓ae	39	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cub Am S cv pf5½g	2	101½	101½	101½	—3½
Cudahy Pack	4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½g	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1
Curtis Publishing	12	57⅛	57	57¼	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	32	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	10	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½pg	4	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Day P&L pf4½g	♦ 10	115	115	115	—1
Davison Chem (1g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	21	40¼	39	39	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	34	33¾	34	
Del & Hudson	10	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	11	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	5	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Devoe & R A 1	♦740	30¼	28¾	30	+2⅛
Diam Match of 1⅓	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½pg	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	28¼	28	28¼	+ ½
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½pe	♦130	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	11	20¾	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	3	67½	67	67½	+1¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	147½	147½	147½	+2½
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Duriron Co	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	3	153	152¼	153	+ ½
du Pont pf (4½a)	2	129	126⅞	129	+ ½
Eastern Air L	4	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	165	164¼	165	+1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41	41	41	
Edison Br Strs .80	4	17	17	17	+ ½
Edison Bros .80g	2	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1g	♦1	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½pg)	15	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
El Power & Light	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	9	56½	56	56	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	7	63	62	62	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2		39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	2	55	55	55	
Eng Pub Service	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	♦ 60	77¾	77⅝	77¾	+ ⅛
Eng $5½pf5½g	♦ 80	79	78½	79	
Equit Off Bldg	♦ 20	84¾	84¾	84¾	+1¾
Erie RR (1.20g)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	49	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	7	12¾	12¼	12¼	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	7	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	2	21½	21½	21½	
Fairbanks Morse 1	7	37⅝	37	37	— ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	26⅞	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	7	5½	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	8	24¾	24	24½	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	♦ 20	52	52	52	
Ferro Enamel	2	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Fic P F Ins 1.60a	2	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 3½g	15	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Fust N Strs 2½	5	39½	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote (.50g)	1	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf(4½)	♦ 60	101½	101	101	
Florsheim Sh A 1g	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
Follansbee Steel	3	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Food Mach (.70g)	2	26	26	26	—1
Foster Wheeler	5	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	16	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	5	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	7	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	♦100	107⅜	107	107	— ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) 1a4e	8	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	♦460	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind 1.40g	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Gaylord Cont 1.2a	1	13¾	12¾	13¾	
Gaylord C pf 2¼	50	51	51	51	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Gen Bronze	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf 3½2k	♦160	90½	90½	90½	
Gen Elec (1.40)	50	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	11	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Gen G & El A	1	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	♦ 10	100	100	100	+2
Gen Mills 5pf 5	♦ 20	131	131	131	+ ½
Gen Motors (1g)	35	54½	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	3	130⅜	130¼	130¼	— ⅛
Gen O Adv	1	5½	5⅜	5½	
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	27	26¾	27	+1
Gen Print Ink .20g	5	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—1
Gen Real & Util	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Gen Refract .60g	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Gen Stl Cast 3k	♦ 80	78½	77	78½	+1½
Gen Shoe (1½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub 1½e	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz ½g	11	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	4	11¼	10¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	3	81	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅝
Glidden Co (60g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	7	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Goodrich B F 1½g	18	40⅛	39½	40	+1
Goodrich pf (5)	1	97½	97½	97½	
Goodyear T & R 1g	13	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅜
Goodyear pf (5)	1	101	101	101	—1
Graham-Paige Mot	6	2	2	2	
Granby C Min .60	5	5½	5½	5½	
Granite C S .17½g	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	♦4	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	2	16¾	16¾	16½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1)	14	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½pg	5	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Green (HL) (2a)	27	45	44¾	45	+ ½
Greyhound Co (1)	21	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
Greyhound pf (.55)	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Grum Air En 1½e	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	28	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	♦ 70	155	152	153	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	30	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	14	39	38	38¾	+1¼
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ½pg	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Harb-W pf (6)	♦ 50	142½	142½	142½	—2
Hat Cp Am A ¼pg	2	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5	♦ 20	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	10	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Hercules Powder 1g	3	84	84	84	— ½
Hershey Choc (3)	2	61¾	61½	61¾	+ ¼
Hollander (A) ¾ag	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	4	16¼	16	16¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	9	35⅞	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh A 2½g	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ½pg	1	153¼	153¼	153¼	+ ⅜
Household Fin pf 5	♦ 80	109	109	109	
Houston Oil	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	
Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	
Hudson Motor	14	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Hupp Motor	18	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	20	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
Ill Cent LL (4)	♦ 80	43	42½	42⅝	
Ill Central pf	3	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Indpls P&L .90g	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Indust Rayon (2)	5	40⅜	39¾	40	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand (3g)	1	94	93½	94	+1
Inland Steel (2g)	3	70	69¾	70	+1⅛
Inspirat C Cop ½pg	3	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Intercon Rub (1e)	1	8	8	8	
Interlake Iron ½ae	9	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	12	71¼	70¾	71	+ ¼
Int Harv pf (7)	♦140	170	169¾	169¾	
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Int Min&Ch(½pg)	3	17⅞	17	17	+ ⅛
Int Mining	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	31	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7	♦ 20	134½	134½	134½

Pete Fox Currently Having One of His Better Years at Fenway

Right Fielder Showing Rookies How It's Done

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball writers like to say that this is a young man's game, and this spring they predicted that with the wartime accent on veterans in '43, the big league standard of play would slump to a new low.

However, not all men of long experience have lowered the grade of ball up here. There is Pete Fox, for example. Pete, of course, was not around when Cooperstown was the Nation's baseball center, but he has been touring the majors long enough to know most of the hotel managers by their first names. And as everyone making daily trips to Fenway Park is by now aware, the Red Sox right fielder is having one of his better years.

Top Man

Even though the pesky Philadelphia Athletics took two from the Red Sox yesterday, 7-4 and 4-2, knocking the locals to sixth place in the American League race, Connie Mack's assortment of pitchers could not stop the hit-hungry Fox. Pete added four singles to his 1943 total in the opener and two more in the second game, lifting his average to .295. Among the every-day performers, he is top man on the Red Sox.

Being the one holdover outfielder on the Red Sox pay roll, Fox was expected to set an example for the new men at Fenway this spring; and if the strange young gentlemen have been looking, they have learned a lot. Pete has hit the ball harshly from opening day and should be well among the .300 stickers today. However, as Tony Lupien and a few other ball players can tell you, you can hit line drivers all day and still miss the base hit column. Only the so-called breaks can guide those line drives into open territory.

Fox has a corner on one Fenway department not generally publicized. At an even half dozen, he paces the Sox in stolen bases. His big day was against the Browns on May 31, when he stole three in the first game of a doubleheader and made three hits. Pete, too, does all right in his right field patrol. In fact, he always has.

Cronin Homer

By the way, another fellow who knows the A. L. from the roof to the cellar does rather well at Fenway on occasions. His name is Joe Cronin. Stepping to the plate in a pinch hitting role in yesterday's opener for the 11th time this season, the Skipper sent two waiting base runners around with his first home run. As he made an unsuccessful appearance in the other contest, Joe's pinch hitting pace for the year now stands at four out of 12, for a good .333. Like all great hitters, he will be a threat as long as he can shuffle up to the batter's box with a bludgeon in his hands.

This probably is as good a time as any to put in a word for one of the young fellows. Roy Partee, by picking up two hits in five tries, one of them as a pinch hitter, lifted his average on Tuesday to an exceptionally fine .337. He rarely goes without his hit a day. Why the rookie catcher with the baby face is not listed in Baseball's Big Six is a mystery. Early today his average was behind only Vern Stephen's .369 for 34 games and Oris Hockett's .340 for 38 contests in the A. L. Roy has been in 28 games, enough, you would think, to be classed as a regular.

The Sox and Athletics close their Fenway series tomorrow with a double-header and Tex Hughson, Cronin's ace, will pitch one of the games.

* * *

Briefs . . . As the Braves also dropped a twin bill yesterday, to the Phillies, an interesting statistical point was brought up . . . Not since July 4, 1935, have both Philadelphia teams beaten both Boston clubs twice in a single afternoon, if anybody cares . . . Connie Ryan continued his improved hitting for the Braves, getting two hits in each game yesterday . . . By getting a single, double and triple in the opener at Phillie, Butch Nieman lifted his average to .353 . . . Dave Odom made his first start for the Coleman-Kelly team and lost a heartbreaking four-hitter, 2-1 . . . The Cardinals this morning had a three game bulge on the Dodgers; the Yanks four games on Washington . . . The races are settling to more normal paces.

Judy Atterbury In Semifinals

Top-seeded Judy Atterbury of Wellesley led the way into the semifinals of the annual college girls' tennis championships at Longwood yesterday when she defeated Joan Wheeler of Swarthmore 6-2, 6-0.

Others reaching the round of four included Norma Meister of Oglethorpe, who defeated Barbara Peabody of Smith, 6-2, 6-1; Connie Clifton of Rollins, who ousted Dorothy Glazier of Radcliffe, 6-3, 6-2; and Ruth Blanchard of Connecticut College, who beat Polly Kimball of Jackson, 6-4, 9-7.

New Dartmouth Coach Inspects Equipment

Associated Press

Earl Brown Starts In on Big Green Job

Earl M. Brown (center) already wears a Dartmouth jersey and receives other equipment from Trainer Hugh McLaughlin after his arrival at Hanover, N. H., following his appointment as head football coach of the Big Green. William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics at Dartmouth, leans on table at left. Four students in background, all members of the Big Green grid squad last year, are (left to right): Jack Burroughs of Westboro, Mass.; Jack Sayers and Jack Monohan of West Haven, Conn., and Norman Brown of Malden, Mass.

Grid League To Consider Team Merger

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP) — National Footbal League owners, at their special meeting here Saturday and Sunday, will consider a merger application offered by the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Philadelphia Eagles.

Commissioner Elmer Layden acknowledged receipt of the petition from the two clubs today, which if accepted, would reduce the former 10-club circuit to eight members, provided no others drop out this week end. The Cleveland Rams bowed out "for the duration" at the pro league's April meeting.

Rooney Made Move

Art Rooney, co-owner of the Steelers, last week suggested such a union of the two Pennsylvania members, and hinted at the same time that the two Chicago teams, the Bears and Cardinals, might profit by the same move.

The only formal retort Rooney's suggestion drew at the time was in the form of a question by Charles Bidwell, owner of the Chicago Cardinals, who asked:

"If Rooney wants a merger, why doesn't he merge with the Washington Redskins? They're the champions in our league."

Layden said the merger application was signed by Bert Bell, President of the Steelers, and Harry Thayer, Business Manager of the Eagles. They proposed:

1. To pool expenses and pool profits.

2. To retain Walter Kiesling, Steeler coach, and Early (Greasy) Neale, Eagle mentor, as co-coaches.

3. To have the team be known as the "Eagles"—with the town identification not specified.

4. To play home games in both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Bell and Thayer further proposed that the players technically never be considered a part of the combine. If an Eagle player were traded, say, for Sammy Baugh of Washington, Baugh would be the property of the Philadelphia club upon the merger breakup after the war emergency. If a Pittsburgh player were sold, the Pittsburgh treasury would get the money

Another Question

To be ironed out would be the problem of who eventually would get a player purchased outright by the combine.

The proposition, Layden said, probably will be the first order of business Saturday, requiring a favorable vote by eight of the nine active clubs for approval. The league also might refuse the request or permit it while requiring one team to lose its identity. Nothing in the league constitution guarantees retention of a franchise vacated by such a merger.

The owners also are expected to approve a 1943 playing schedule and will draft collegians graduating between June and October.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Connie Mack Likes Senators

If you listen to Connie Mack—and you should—Ossie Bluege has a grand chance to win the American League pennant at Washington in his freshman managerial year.

"Washington is the team to beat," said the yet alert leader of the Philadelphia Athletics. "I think that Bluge, who is proving himself to be a good manager, has the best balance and the most power. He probably has enough pitching. Washington deserves a winner. Fans are turning out remarkably well down there.

"The Yankees? That still is a good club," Connie continued. "But I want to see what some of Joe McCarthy's young players are going to do in the second half of the race—in the heat of summer, when the pressure is on. Why, I even convinced Joe, I think, that Washington was the club to beat this time.

Lack Spark

"Yes, this should be a good race all the way and you're right when you say that the Athletics are in it. We are better and so are Detroit and Chicago. The Tigers, though, seem to lack that spark. I can't put my finger on it, yet there is something missing. Otherwise, Steve O'Neill is deep in pitching and has good power. Cleveland, too, has enough except the spark.

"That bad start has hurt the Browns. They may not be able to come back and get into the race. You see, when a league is as well balanced as this one is, it is difficult for any club to put together a winning streak and make up lost ground. Luke Sewell may do it, although I doubt it."

The manager of the Athletics was reminded that in Jesse Flores, he had the rookie pitching sensation of the season.

"He is a real pitcher," nodded Connie. "They'll never drive that boy out of the league when the diamonds get baked. He has a screwball which is one of the best I've seen."

Salveson Good

Mr. Mack ran a finger down the list of rival hurlers, printed at the top of a score card at Fenway Park. "Next to Flores, I'd have to pick Salveson of Cleveland as a new pitcher with a lot of stuff," he said. "He can throw a knuckler. I like Wensloff of the Yankees, too. Yes, I hear that McCarthy likes Washington's Pyle, but he hasn't looked too good against us.

"A trend toward the knuckler is apparent in the majors," Connie went on. "Fellows like Wolfe of our staff and Niggeling of the Browns have made other pitchers knuckler conscious. A lot of pitchers are throwing them now whom you wouldn't suspect. I mean, they're practicing on the sidelines and tossing in one or two in a game—working cautiously, in other words, until they can control it consistently. I don't blame them. I'd learn to throw it if I were a pitcher. It's easy, on the arm and, when you get it over, there's nothing harder to drive against a fence. The pitch itself is so soft, you have to furnish your own power."

What about the new players aside from the hurling mound? How does Dick Wakefield rate?

Wakefield Best

"Wakefield is the best, in my opinion," Connie answered. "He's on his way, that boy. He should be a great hitter—another Ted Williams. He reminds you of Ted, doesn't he? I mean, the way he moves around the outfield. Wakefield is still going after bad balls, but all young hitters do that for a while."

What about the new men on the Athletics?

"This Tyack is a pleasant surprise," the manager said. "I bought him from Little Rock for less than the draft price. He had knocked around in the minors for several years, without attracting any attention. But he made me make room for him in my outfield. I bat him cleanup because I don't know of anyone better in the clutch, unless it's Siebert."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
New York	28	17	.622	
Washington	26	23	.531	4
Detroit	23	21	.523	4½
Philadelphia	26	24	.520	4½
Chicago	19	22	.463	7
Boston	23	27	.460	7½
Cleveland	21	26	.477	8
St. Louis	18	24	.429	8½

Results June 15

Philadelphia 7, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
New York 9, Washington 5.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.
One game postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	31	15	.674	
Brooklyn	31	21	.596	3
Cincinnati	24	22	.522	7
Pittsburgh	24	22	.522	7
Philadelphia	23	23	.500	8
Boston	20	23	.465	9½
New York	18	30	.375	14
Chicago	16	31	.340	15½

Results June 15

Philadelphia 6, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.
New York 6, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Stephens, Browns	36	126	20	47	.373
Walker, Cardinals	44	166	25	59	.355
Dahlgren, Phillies	45	164	15	58	.354
Hockett, Indians	38	162	20	55	.340
Gustine, Pirates	39	133	16	45	.338
Cullenbine, Indians	39	125	17	39	.312

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Siebert, Athletics	33	Herman, Dodgers	42
Johnson, Senators	30	Di Maggio, Pirates	38
Lindell, Yankees	29	Elliott, Pirates	31
Stephens, Browns	29		

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	8	Di Maggio, Pirates	7
Gordon, Yankees	6	Maynard, Giants	6
Stephens, Browns	5	Ott, Giants	6

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Fenway Park or Filene's Men's Store KEN. 6331 HUB. 2195

English Interest Aroused By High Jumping of Kansan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—A leap of 6 ft. 1½ in. does not hit the headlines these days in the United States—in fact the winner at the inter-scholastic championships at New York in February cleared 6 ft. 2 in. But that height is seldom attained in England, where generally the standard in all athletic field events is poor. Therefore considerable interest was aroused here recently when on the university grounds Sergeant W. Ettinger of the United States Army jumped 6 ft. 1½ in. and also became the first man to clear 6 ft. in club competition this season.

The occasion was a match among teams from the United States Army, Oxford University Centipedes, an dthe Royal Air Force, Halton. The respective scores, by the way, were 52 points, 44 and 12. In scoring maximum points for the Americans in the high jump Ettinger caused the bar to be raised to a height at which it had never been cleared in the long history of the Iffley-road grounds. So everybody thought his 6 ft. 1½ in. would rank as a ground record, but complications arose to prevent this.

The first difficulty was to decide whether or not Ettinger's effort was a legitimate jump according to the rules of high jumping in England. They differ slightly in some respects from those in the United States, and Ettinger was using an American style referred to as "the western roll." One of the rules of high jumping in England is that the head of the jumper must not go over before the feet. American rules say that the competitor must take off from one foot and with "the western roll" there is often a tendency for the head to go over before the feet. In fact, Ettinger went over head first with the upper half of the body right over before his "kick" brought the lower half to follow.

The second complication was that just as Ettinger began his take-off, a peg supporting the horizontal became loose and an official put up a hand to steady it. There is no doubt that Ettinger cleared the bar but the rules say the employment of weights or grips of any kind is forbidden. So after a discussion the officials decided to accept the jump to count in the match but not let it go forward for ratification as a ground record.

Another American high jumper has been in the British sporting news recently. He is Bill O'Brien now serving at a fighter command station. The Kansan is the southern intercollegiate champion and has cleared 6 ft. 6 in in his own country. He is very keen to jump higher than any Englishman to date and has been participating in meetings in the London area. The English native record is 6 ft. 5in. and has been ever since it was set as long ago as 1921 by B. Howard Baker, the Corinthian footballer. O'Brien wants to do better than this, not that it will make him a record holder, but for his own satisfaction.

The best high jump over made in Britain, that is the official record for the whole of the British Isles, stands to the credit of an American, Cornelius Johnson, who brought the crowd to its feet with 6ft. 7in. during the U. S. A. vs. British Empire match in London following his victory at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936. The nearest approach to this by a British athlete in the past 20 years has been 6 ft. 3 in. accomplished several times by Stanley West, Amateur Athletic Association's champion in 1935; John Newman, A. A. A. champion 1937; and John F. Michie, the Scottish champion attached to the South London Harriers.

M. B. E. Skilton

Schools in Rocky Mountains Planning to Play Football

(This is the last of a series dealing with prospects for intercollegiate football in the various parts of the country this fall.)

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—By dint of eager freshmen Naval students, and left-over equipment, there'll be college football in the Rockies in the fall—if it doesn't interfere with prosecution of the war.

To date, the 1943 Mountain States Conference stands as it was drawn. Three of the six member schools are getting ready to play. The others can't make up their minds, but they haven't definitely crossed off the sport for the duration.

Situation By Schools

Viewed through rose-colored field glasses, the situation by schools is:

Co-champion Utah—will play if possible and believes it's possible.

Co-champion Colorado — But definitely; the Navy came to the rescue.

Utah State—We'll be represented.

Brigham Young — Not sure; probably could whip up a team of 1943 high school graduates.

Wyoming—If the Army changes its mind and lets soldier-students play, yes.

Colorado State—Same as Wyoming.

The conference coaches and athletic directors say public interest, even now, indicates football would be justified.

Coach E. L. (Dick) Romney, dean of Mountain grid mentors, is getting ready for his 25th season at Utah State on this premise: "We believe in football and further-more we believe that it is as worthwhile to play it during war times as well as during times of peace, unless it interferes with the war effort."

Armstrong's Views

Ike J. Armstrong, Utah Coach, thinks a football program wouldn't hamper war plans.

Wyoming's Bernard F. (Bunny) Oakes can't see any hope for much of a team unless the Army decides to let soldier-students play on college teams, as the Navy is doing with its boys.

Harry Hughes of Colorado State also doubts that his school could scrape up a team unless the Army relaxes its rule. Colorado is planning a team of freshmen and Navy men and is daring nearby schools to start something. The Buffs canceled trips to northwestern and Missouri, but Dean Harry Carlson thinks he can find transportation for the men within Colorado and possibly to Utah.

Independent Denver lost all of its 1942 players and its coach, Ellison Ketchum, but cheery Dean A. C. Nelson detects a "big interest" in football among the prospective freshmen.

"Our chances are as good as those of anyone else," he said. "We're going ahead with plans for a team of youngsters."

Having Trouble

The smaller Rocky Mountain Conference, a three-team circuit last year, is having its troubles. Colorado College has Navy men to draw upon and is planning a team. Greeley State and Colorado Mines aren't sure they will have the necessary manpower.

Montana State and Western State (Gunnison, Colo.), abandoned football last year for the duration because of transportation difficulties and lack of material. Montana Normal and Montana Mines, independents, also quit last year for the same reason, but Montana Mines has some Navy students in attendance now and may resume football.

Batting Clean-Up

By a Staff Photographer

Jim Tyack, Athletics

The Philadelphia Athletics are all trying to give Connie Mack one more American League pennant before he hangs up his managerial scorecard, and none is working harder than Jim Tyack, newcomer in right field. Jim is currently batting in the clean-up slot and has helped the A's entrench themselves firmly in the first division.

Georgia Starts Grid Practice

ATHENS, Ga., June 16 (AP)—The University of Georgia was due to begin summer football drills today with a squad of 17-year-old high school youngsters and a guard classified as 4-F.

Only 25 were expected to report.

Coach Wallace Butts said not a single member of last year's Southeastern and Rose Bowl championship squad would be on hand. All are in the armed services.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Partee	92	13	31	0	9	.337
Newsome	73	5	23	0	2	.315
Fox	173	24	51	1	14	.295
Doerr	194	15	49	2	22	.253
Culberson	65	10	16	1	5	.246
Conroy	13	1	3	0	0	.231
Lupien	196	15	45	2	14	.230
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Cronin	44	2	10	1	9	.227
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Miles	80	7	19	0	8	.213
Tabor	157	11	33	3	19	.210
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Nieman	51	7	18	0	6	.353
Holmes	171	20	54	2	9	.316
McCarthy	176	16	53	1	17	.301
Ryan	107	11	27	1	7	.252
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Workman	174	16	41	4	22	.236
Kluttz	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Joost	168	19	35	2	12	.215
Masi	60	6	13	1	2	.213
Koss	118	14	25	3	11	.212
Wietelmann	151	16	32	0	12	.206
Poland	60	4	8	0	5	.133
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	1	0	0	0	.000

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Cottage of 14 rooms; shore of cold stream lake, Enfield, Maine; suitable for boys' or girls' camp or business; reasonable terms $900. Box J-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for Advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

SUMMER RENTALS

CAR unnecessary at OAKWOOD ISLES, New Rochelle (commuting 35 minutes); 20 ACRES, beautiful trees, on Sound with bridge to shore; 3-6-room cottages, $275 up season; shopping short walk; Dillon Park or Stamford bus from station 10 minutes to LaFayette Lane, 5 minutes' walk to property. NEW Rochelle 2-5629

CAPE COD, PAINE'S COTTAGES, in Pines, on Bay, So. Wellfleet, Mass.; $28-$38 week; adjustments on seasonal. Write E. M. Paine, or phone Tro. (Cambridge) 2384

PHILADELPHIA Suburbs — Furnished home July-August; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, screened porch; V-garden, shade; attractive location, convenient transportation. P. O. Box 22, St. Davids, Pa. Phone Wayne 2449-J

POCONO MTS.—Modern cottages on attractive farm; tennis, swimming; $15 to $35 week; lunch and dinner if desired. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottages, fireplace, elec.; beach; bus; deliveries. Colonel Campbell, 378 Marlboro St., Boston. Ken. 2048.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE in Back Bay, Boston, rent free to couple, husband employed, in exchange for cooking and housekeeping for elderly gentleman. Box K-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LONGMEADOW, MASS., near Springfield line—8-room brick home with maids' quarters, recreation room, spacious grounds including tennis court and fruit trees; cost of heating and upkeep of grounds considered in establishing nominal rental of $125.00 month. HENRY M. CLARK CO., Realtors, 7-0231, 7-0232, 100 Broadway, Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

OCEANSIDE, LONG ISLAND—Attractive 4 rooms and bath; heat and hot water; 10 minutes railroad station. MRS. E. HANNA 19 Roosevelt Tel. Rockville Centre 2810-M

APARTMENTS WANTED

PHILADELPHIA or 69th St. Section—Professional woman desires small apt. or room with private bath; with Christian Scientists. Phone Merion 4844 after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS. Cleveland Circle—Rooms furnished 2-room apartment, kitchenette; July 1-Sept. 1. After 5 Tel. Asp. 4394.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Lady will rent (three months) beautifully furnished one-room apartment, modern kitchenette; 12th floor, East 57th St.; $70.00. Call PLaza 8-0777 day only.

SMALL furnished apartment in East Braintree; all modern conveniences; in shopping district; adults only. Call GRA. 7078 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO LET

48 BEACON STREET
2-room apartments and bath, furnished—unfurnished. Exceptional location and outlook. Breakfast service. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Near Church and Beach—Rooms with run. water $1.50 daily, priv. baths $2.50. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 224 Hemenway St.—Bed-sitting room overlooking Fenway; airy, attractive; near subway and bus; $6.00 other $5.00; lady. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4330, ext. 548.

BOSTON The Stuart House, 102 Fenway, Beau neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reas. rates. Call Com. 8404.

BOSTON, 58 FENWAY, Apartment 9—Pleasant, comfortable single and double rooms; available for transients.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
Double, $3 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

IN ATTRACTIVE cottage on private lake; good swimming; large living room, porch, kitchen and dining room available; $10 per week; reduction if assist. Phone 115-2, H. PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn.

N. Y. C.—Large light room with Riverside Drive view; bath shared with just one other person. Call MO. 2-0624.

PHILADELPHIA Suburb, Drexel Hill, Pa.—Furnished room for business woman, board optional; garage available; excellent transportation. 607 Edmonds Ave. Clearbrook 4475-J.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, 1 with running water, 1 with fireplace; reasonable; all home privileges; home of Christian Scientists. Wel 0989-W between 9 a. m.-2 p. m.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; perm. and trans.; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Ph. YOnkers 5-0881.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house, individual camps; beautiful view, overlooking village; near Uncanoonuc Mt. trails; wide verandas, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 9 miles from Manchester; bus service; $16.00 to $18.00 weekly, $3.00 per day; accommodates 25; refined clientele; booklet. Tel. 98 MISS ANNE MERRILL.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Informal family hotel on Peconic inland Bay; boating, bathing, fishing; 35 corner rooms; cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe sandy beach; home-cooked food; garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $28.00 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

PAYING GUESTS

CAPE COD, West Harwich, Mass., Box 23—Pleasant rooms with private baths; breakfast and dinner. Write for particulars.

MAPLE LAWN—in the beautiful Litchfield Hills—welcomes guests for week ends or longer; direct train and bus service. Phone Washington, Conn., 2195, or address MR. and MRS. J. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn.

HOMES TO SHARE

ELDERLY lady will share White Mt. home for summer with lady companion or couple. Address ROBBINS, R. F. D. 1, Campton, N. H.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping. Fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, inc. Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1212

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HAIRDRESSER OR OPERATOR—Good pay; steady all-year-round work. Call Lynn 8-9138, Lynn, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER at
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias on Boston:
1333 Washington 632 Washington
704 Washington 1136 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value
Why Not Have the Best?

A CORDIAL WELCOME
Awaits Visitors to
★ BOSTON ★
at the
KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
Luncheons and Dinners at Popular Prices

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
GARDEN OPEN
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Open Sundays
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Join the LOBSTER PARTY every Friday
HIGHLAND HOTEL
Every Meal a Pleasant Memory
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Smorgasbord Every Sunday Eve.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Lincoln House Dining Room
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Open Sundays 'til 6 p. m
520 William St., E. Orange, N. J. Or. 4-9633

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Selevox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. PL. 4-3400

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daily and Sunday Dinners..85c-$1
Main 4-5500

CHESTER, PA.

IN CHESTER, PA., IT'S THE
WASHINGTON
HOUSE RESTAURANT
Completely air conditioned where fine foods support an old historic reputation!
417 MARKET STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The MORAVIAN INN
(Famous for Home Cooking)
Lunch ..... 40c, 50c and 55c
Dinners ..... 65c, 75c, 85c and $1
Catering to special dinner parties
1511 Moravian St., Philadelphia, Pa. Spruce 2040
Not open on Sunday

PITTSBURGH

LUNCHEON 11 to 2:30
CENTRAL CAFETERIA
Delicious Food prepared by women cooks. "Like going home to Lunch."
327-331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Closed Sundays)

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

HIGH DOLLAR
SPOT CASH

Low operating cost and willingness to deal for a small margin permit us to pay the high dollar—spot cash.

WE NEED 100 USED CARS NOW FROM FORDS TO CADILLACS

Drive In and See

MR. HARTGE 316 Boylston Street Brookline, Mass. **BEA. 0275**

HELP WANTED—MEN

PART TIME JANITOR
Apply Mr. Jennings, 74 Fenway, Boston, Mass

PRESS FEEDER—Permanent Position
EXCELSIOR PRINT
Roxbury, Mass. Highlands 7714

JANITOR—Care of church in North Philadelphia, write, stating experience, salary desired; references. Box G-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKSTORE
New training class starting immediately for bookstore work; cultured college type required; must be between 21-40. Box K-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

GENERAL maid, no laundry; for 2 women; small Cape Cod cottage; South Plymouth, Mass. CURRIER, 262 Com. Ave., Boston.

HIGH-GRADE, experienced milliner; unusual opportunity. Write specifying former experience. Box A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, Prot., pref., for elderly widow living alone in modern home in Boston suburb; position avail. July 1; refs. Box K-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

MOTHERLY WOMAN to take care of 14-month-old child; light housekeeping; business lady. Write Box D-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Woman to care for 2 babies; pleasant home; business couple. CIrcle 6-7322. LOMAS, 125 West 58th Street.

RELIABLE woman for part-time cleaning, no heavy work. Apply HOUSEHOLD NURSING ASSOCIATION, 222 Newbury Street, Boston. KENmore 8410.

SHERMAN'S CORSET SHOP has an opening for a bright girl to train as a corset fitter. Apply 49 West Street, Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, part time, in New York City; must be experienced; Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-26, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WAITRESS
for small guest-house in Mid-Mass. hills.
Harmonious atmosphere, refined co-workers. Good wages, long season. Box K-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER (Christian Scientist), small apartment; some nursing care for elderly lady; give phone number. Write Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PROFESSIONAL woman, 3 children, 16, 10, 9 years (Protestants), wish to be of service during vacation; small estate-farm; had own country place—understands gardening, poultry, preserving. LANGE, 13 East 9th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY, executive ability, tactful, poised, accustomed meeting public; good salary. Write Box H-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Experienced stenographer desires work in Washington. Christian Science employer preferred. Box 33, 1013 National Press Building.

WOMAN desires part-time selling, typing, generally useful; good reader; 1 to 6 p. m. preferred. 860 West 181st Street, N. Y. C.

CANOES FOR SALE

WANT a light canoe? Order an E. M. WHITE Featherweight. Model on display at ROGERS CANOE STATION; representative also for the OLD TOWN. Tel. 9816, 103 Newell Ave., Trenton 8, N. J.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1209 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

FOOD PRODUCTS

HONEY—Orange Blossom or Palmetto, best quality; five pounds $2.10. WILBANKS APIARIES, Route 1, Sarasota, Fla.

FURRIERS

FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR, CH 4-1424

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs Repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSON CAB KEN. 5010

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME wanted for two very beautiful kittens (exactly alike), trained. DOROTHY FRANK, 57 St. Pauls Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PECANS

TWO POUNDS, pecan nut meat, fresh, prepaid $1.98. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION M., Camilla, Georgia.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3013

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 800 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS WANTED

YOUNG LADY wishes use of piano 1 hour nightly in Milton, Mass., to practice voice. Call Blu. 4091.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

11,000,000 feet, 1930 cruise, virgin spruce, fir, cedar, hemlock; about ⅔ spruce; located northwest of Seattle. If interested write G. W. FENSLER, Dupont, Ohio.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHck. 4-4408.

QUINCY, MASS.—Used baby carriage and stroller, in good condition. 37 Bower Road. Pre 6693.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

GIFTS FOR A SWELL GUY—FATHER!

Sunday June 20th Is Father's Day

Dad is going to feel good being on the receiving end for a change! What to give Father is no problem if you visit our Men's Shops and select the things Father would select himself.

Street and Second Floors

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

CRANFORD

Jack W. Apgar
Telephone CRanford 6-0866
Moved to 109 N. Union, Cranford, N. J.
Dinnerware Hardware
Unpainted Furniture Gifts

Goldenberg's
Cranford, N. J.
■ GIFTS ■ GREETING CARDS
■ ACCESSORIES
Costume Jewelry — Hosiery — Lingerie — Handkerchiefs—Books—Pens—Stationery—Games and Toys

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Mailing Service
for
Merchants, Churches, Clubs, etc.
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Addressing Typing
Foto-Stencils and Varityp• Composing for Mimeograph and Photo-offset users
R. H. DOREMUS & SON
429 William St. East Orange
ORange 3-1300

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

For the Perfect *Permanent Wave*
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. Or. 5-9150

Remember Father's Day
THE MEN'S SHOP
Corner Main and Washington St., E. O.

"Where our label is a Legend"

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Aid Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7560—7361
Member F. T. D.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

Fine Furniture for the Home
Schaffer's
EST. 1909
375 Main Street Hackensack

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
216 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-0600

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Spry
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

INDIVIDUALIZED
Permanent Waves
By
EDMOND
189 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-0787

Honor a great American, Your Dad
Father's Day, June 20th
SIRLYN COLE, Inc.
HABERDASHERS
Father's Day Headquarters
163 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4062

MILLBURN

DAVE'S
Choice Meat Market
Poultry—Fish
Vegetables—Fruits—Groceries
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-1730

THE CANDLELIGHT SHOP
Books, Gifts and Greeting Cards for Father's Day and Graduation
318 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-0672

ALFREDO SEELER
Jeweler and Watchmaker
GRUEN WATCHES
PARKER PENS
GRADUATION GIFTS
326 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5360

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUN IN THE SUN CLOTHES
Bathing Suits
Play Clothes
Cotton Dresses
THE BABS SHOPS
Montclair, N. J.
Summit, N. J.
Spring Lake, N. J.

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Lazarus Printing Co.
Printers • *Stationers*
84 Clinton Street Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 2-2838
COMPLETE LINE OF OFFICE AND FILING SUPPLIES—FINE PRINTING
Represented by
CHARLES E. FLACCUS

S. Babto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1588

BATH TOWELS—SHEETS
PILLOW CASES
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
The Linen Shop
418 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

PALM BEACH TIES SWANK JEWELRY
SUNDAY, JUNE 20
IS FATHER'S DAY
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
MANHATTAN SHIRTS KNOX HATS

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Bloomfield Avenue at Valley Road

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
10 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4758-9
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Washington Florist, Inc.
"Flowers for All Occasions"
Strictly Highest Grade Cut Flowers
Wedding and Floral Designs at Short Notice
Mitchell 2-0621 565 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NUTLEY

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Belleville, Carlstadt
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

Shop at The Morris Shop
FATHER'S DAY
Specialties
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Cor. Day Street
Dresses for All Occasions
Dresses for Juniors, Misses and Youthful Large Dresses.
10% Reduction on all Spring Coats and Suits.
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main Street, Corner Canfield Street

ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT HAHNE
Remember Father with Arrow Shirts and Ties
58 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-5152

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave.
N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1466

VOGEL and TANZER
Fancy Groceries—Choice Meats
Use SPRY for Baking
Use RINSO for Cleaning and Washing
South Avenue, Cor. Berckman Street
Tel. PL. 6-9373 Prompt Delivery

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Is your insurance cost reasonable? Are you completely covered? Check with me on your insurance questions. I'll give you the right answers.
ERNST BRUNO
Agent Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
261 Cypress Ave., Bogota Hack. 3-9616

SANDY'S
HAT STORE
Remember Dad on Father's Day
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

Piano Organ
Poetry
FLORENCE I. DeWITT
One, Barnes Drive
Ridgefield Park, N. J. Ha. 2-6206-J

RIDGEWOOD

Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut St. Tel. RD. 6-0260
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleum
Rug Cleaning

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3348
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

WINCHELL'S
70 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
RD. 6-6666
For this month of June an especially wide variety of unusual but useful Wedding Presents

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

RUTHERFORD

PARK HARDWARE CO.
For Decoration Day, May 30, and for Flag Day, June 14
FLAGS and FLAG POLES, all sizes
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal
Inc.
Heating Engineers
Oil Heating — Fuel Oil
Plumbing — Metal Work
Sum. 6-2818 387 Springfield Avenue

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Furniture Can Be Cleaned
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

Siegel's Stationery Shop
Greeting Cards for FATHER'S DAY
Crane's Fine Stationery
394 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-2191

You will find a complete line of
Summer Wearing Apparel
at
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
The store with 2 doors and 2 floors
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

TEANECK

ANNUAL PLANTS
that will bloom all summer and provide an abundance of cut flowers.
Ageratum, Geraniums, Zinnias, Asters, Marigold, Phlox, Dwarf Dahlias
Reduced Prices—No Deliveries
Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane and Pomander Walk
Tea. 6-7070 Teaneck, N. J.

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

GOSSARD CORSETS
Every type of garment carried in stock.
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
488 CEDAR LANE TEL. 6-1464

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

FATHER'S DAY
Please him "as always," with a gift from our wide and up-to-the-minute selection, which we promise shall be acceptable.
BOB SHORT FURNISHINGS FOR MEN
3904 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
Near 39th Street Phone: UNion 7-1345

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade.
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1402
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

Gold Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METTGER
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
We stock only the finest brands of Groceries, Table Delicacies and Candies
552 Main Street Telephone 6-3500

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

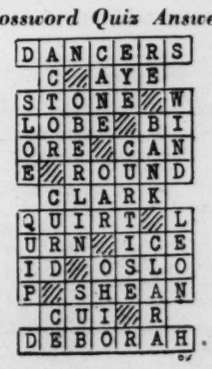
ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers



PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Play Clothes and Cottons
For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

AIRMORE
Tropical Worsted Suits 100% all wool. America's great hot weather value. Single or double breasted models, $22.50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
•
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the **STURGIS** *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

Nan Marie
Millinery
Rittenhouse 3439
135 South Seventeenth, Apt. 5D

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 8134

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

FOR GRADUATION . . .
Unusually designed rings of gold or silver, set with colorful precious stones, priced from $5.00.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jewelers, American Gem Society

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CATHERINE KEEFE

Dressmaker-Fit Clothes Make You Sure of Yourself.
Custom Made Frocks.
2016 Jenkins Arcade
AT 9418 2nd Floor

Jewelry — Gifts
Bead Restringing 50c up
Watch Cords Replaced 60c
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO
201 Pitt Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

Wise Women Wear
Cool Cotton Dresses
Select from the big assortment now available in Berks County's largest department store . . .
POMEROY'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued from previous page)

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1913
537-545 Penn Street

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET
Why not try a pound of Saylor's Perfect Butter on your next order —The highest quality made.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

SEWICKLEY

My! It's Good When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Rinso gets out more dirt
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1100 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

Attractive Glassware for Summer Entertaining
HIGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

SWARTHMORE

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

UPPER DARBY

JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

SCHNEIDER'S
Candy and Ice Cream
Our Own Make
23 South 69th Street Blvd. 9971

H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete line of House Paints, Kem-tone and Brushes.
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads

VOGEL'S flowers
FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Our New Store
7050 Garrett Road Blvd. 0445

Specials in Sport Shirts and Slacks For Father
Burk-ley's
6800 Market Street Blvd. 9931
OPEN EVENINGS

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY
(Continued)

FOR FATHER
featuring
• ARROW SHIRTS
• STETSON HATS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE
• FLORSHEIM SHOES
• PALM BEACH SUITS
• SPORTSWEAR
WEIL'S MEN'S SHOP
6932 Market Street Open Eves.
Del. Co.'s Quality Store for Men
ESTABLISHED 1922

For Dad, a Gift from
Moore's
Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
Interwoven Hose
Hickok Belts and Braces
Buxton Wallets
7038 Terminal Square Open Eves.
Established 1914

Keep the Freshness of Your New Wardrobe by having us clean it.
DRY CLEANING
MENDING—TAILORING
SHOE REPAIRING
TERMINAL SHOE REPAIR
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg. Blvd. 3496

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6808 Market Street Open Eves.
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 9297

Collins Store
Fine Occasional Furniture
Breakfronts, Kneehole Desks, Dropleaf Tables, Pictures, Mirrors, Lamps, Gifts.
7056 Garrett Road Blvd 9763

Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6015 Market St. Blvd. 0415

COOL COMFORT in one of our
$10 $15 COLD WAVES
You'll say it is the most natural you've ever had.
National Hairdressers
90 S. 69th St. Boulevard 0281

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Phones
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delawate County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
SEW and SAVE
Up-to-date selection of yard goods.
McCall, Simplicity and Butterick Patterns
Penn. Ave. and Wood St. CH. 0143

A Smart New Crop of Cotton Fashions
to keep you cool and lovely all summer
THE CHARME SHOP
Dresses Millinery Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

KISER BROTHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS
755 Penn Avenue PE. 4875

DASCH'S
MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St. at South Avenue
Don't forget Father's Day, June 20th
Ties, Shirts, Socks, Straws and Summer Weight Clothing

YORK

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adherence — *Ad-her'-ens* (a short, first *e* as in here, second clipped-short as in silent).

In large measure a term for the loyalty of partisans to a person or to a group of persons representing some doctrine or theory, perhaps social, perhaps political, or perhaps religious. Since the sixteenth century.

Bar-jona (Matt. 16:17) — *Bar'-jo'-na* (first *a* as in arm, *o* long, second *a* as in sofa).

The Blackletter English text of 1611 prints the name Bar Jona, two capitals and no hyphen. The American Standard version has the same form, with hyphen. An American Translation has an interpretative form, "son of Jonah." Torrey, The Four Gospels, goes farther on the explanatory line with "son of John." Young's Analytical Concordance (23d Am. Ed.) gives the meaning of the name as "son of Johanan," evidently regarding the New Testament Jona as a transliteration in Greek of the Hebrew, Johanan, found in I Chron. 3:24, and elsewhere. It seems undetermined, then, whether the second element of the name Bar-jona is the equivalent of John or not.

Caesarea Philippi (Matt. 16:13) —*Ses'-a-re'-a fi-lip'-i* (first *e* short, second long, both *a*'s as in sofa; first two *i*'s short, third long). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced *sez'-*.

In early Bible times the place is described as bearing a Semitic name. After Alexander conquers the East and brings his language in, it carries a Greek name. Then Roman times, and it takes on the name "Caesarea," in honor of the Emperor. To avoid being confused with the other Palestinian town of that name, it assumes the compound form of "Caesarea Philippi." Located north, at one of the Jordan's sources.

Inviolate — *In-vi'-o-lat* (first *i* short, second long, *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* quick-long as in chaotic). Some authorities ask for a clear sound of *a* in the last syllable, while others permit an obscured value.

The Oxford definition, "unprofaned," "unmarred," pretty well covers the ground. As an adjective derived from a Latin past participle, it has especial force. Since the fifteenth century.

Jeremias (Matt. 16:14)—*Jer'-e-mi'-as* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in debate, *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

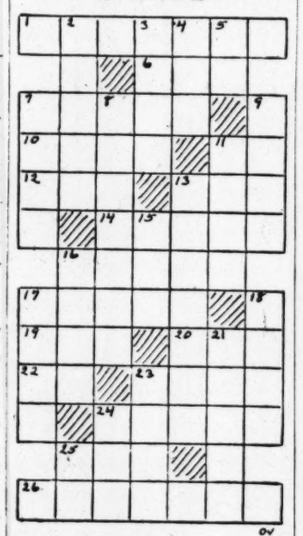
New Testament form of "Jeremiah." Historian, poet, and prophet flourishing late in the seventh century B. C.

Rural Fires

Rural fire losses are caused by defective flues and chimneys more often than by any other cause.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Are figurants statues or dancers?
6—What is a sailor's "yes"?
7—Hut of what is mentioned in "Contentment" by O. W. Holmes?
10—What is any rounded projection or part?
11—What prefix, forming nouns and verbs, means "into two parts"?
12—Native metal.
13—What is largest and most populous dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations (abbr.)
14—What is a song sung by several persons or groups starting one after another at regular intervals?
16—What explorer was associated with Meriwether Lewis?
17—Who is Captain Flagg's rival in "What Price Glory"?
19—Vase.
20—Rink polo is played on a surface of what?
22—What is a suffix used in names of poems of an epic nature?
23—Kirsten Flagstad was born in what city?
24—What comedian appeared with Gallagher on American stage?
25—What Russian military engineer was also a famous musician?
26—What Hebrew prophetess helped to free Israelites from Canaanites?

Down
2—Conway Tearle gained fame as what?
3—What is any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible?
4—Center of a target is called what?
5—Musical note.
7—What is the fruit of the blackthorn?
8—What college in Ohio was named in honor of an Alsatian clergyman and philanthropist?
9—"A little ——— kindles, much puts out the fire."
11—What is the reserve from which player may draw in game of dominoes?
13—What is name of the little hound in "Reynard the Fox"?
15—Rowing implement.
16—What is the coagulated part of milk of which cheese is made?
17—A witty sally is what?
18—What was given name of late Mr. Trotsky?
21—What was first name of pianist who married Robert Schumann?
21—What was first name of pianist who married Schumann?
23—What State was birthplace of seven U. S. Presidents?
24—What is a prefix signifying "under"?
25—Symbol for erbium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World

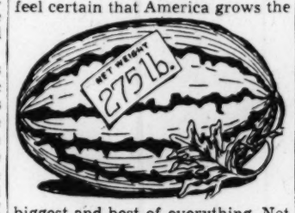
Gizfoo, Nippy, and Gismo

"Gismo," a baby raccoon found by a Marine drill instructor, is shown here with his foster-mother, "Nippy" the cat, and his kit-sister, "Gizfoo." The trio are comfortably established in a battalion mess hall at Parris Island, S. C.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Large Watermelons Grow?

Between the enthusiasm of Californians and of Floridans for the fruit-producting proclivities of their respective states, one would feel certain that America grows the



biggest and best of everything. Not so as regards watermelons, however.

In spite of the 126-pound melon grown in Arkansas and shipped to President Coolidge during his administration, the United States is not quite half-way to the top in world watermelon weight.

The Department of Agriculture reports that in Turkestan, along the Tigris river under special conditions watermelons have been produced which reached the imposing weight of 275 pounds.

How Mechanized Forces Can Be Refueled by Airplane?

The principle that made it possible to haul gasoline in ordinary box cars (through the use of synthetic rubber cells or compartments) has been applied to the delivery of fuel to stranded mechanized units by airplane.

"Bombs" of rubber bags containing gasoline with burlap parachutes attached have successfully been dropped from heights of around 1,000 feet from planes and recovered intact by the ground forces.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Fewer Melons

Watermelons will be less plentiful this year, as only approximately one half as much acreage is being planted as the average for the past ten years; more essential war crops are being grown instead.

To Those Unknown

Haddonfield, N. J.

Mrs. C. is a little mother whose children have married and left her living on the tiny farm where she raises chickens and sells eggs. She had wanted for a long time to do something to help the brave people across the sea who are putting up such a courageous front to exist.

Mrs. C. knew no one in England but she did know, from what she read in the newspapers, that there were certain things which could not be bought for love or money in England—and that they were such simple, inexpensive articles to us—bobby pins, hair pins, safety pins, lip stick, rouge, nail polish, face powder — foolish, feminine things, perhaps, but, no doubt, as dear to the heart of English women as to their American cousins. Mrs. C. did some thinking and some scrimping and she saved ten dollars from her chicken and egg money. One day she went to town and had the grandest time shopping in the five and ten cent store, buying things to send to people she did not know in England. These were proudly carried home and turned over to the people of her local Grange, who knew people in England—and she asked them to let their friends share them with others—with anyone who wanted or needed them.

Months later Mrs. C. received letters from women in England who had received two of her gifts —one expressing gratitude for a package of bobby pins and the other for a lipstick.

These letters mean more to Mrs. C. than anything she ever received and she writes regularly to these women who are now her friends. And, whenever any more money can be eked out of the egg money it is always spent for notions, as she calls them—things which she packs and sends to her English friends.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart; and saveth such as be of a contrite spirit.*—Ps. 34:18

Just for Fun —Burr Shafer

"Psst—Gregorio. What do you hear from the mob?"

In Lighter Vein

Faithful Worker

"Still working for the same outfit?"

"The same people—wife and three children."

Punch Is Dubious

"I am always up and having my porridge with the lark," confesses a Scotsman. Ornithologists will probably deny that larks eat porridge.—Punch (C)

Lines to a Lady

This seems to us a fairly ominous little tale. A meat-packing outfit in Jersey, the Elizabeth Abattoir, found itself sorely in need of new scales a while ago and applied by mail to the WPB for the necessary priority. In due time, as they say, the WPB replied: no priority, no new scales. The latter bearing this bad news began "Elizabeth Abattoir, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Dear Madam . . ."—The New Yorker.

NEWS ITEM— RUSH TO BUY SHOES AS COUPON 17 EXPIRED TUESDAY, JUNE 15TH

SHOE STORE
JUST A COUPLE OF SHOE CLERKS GOING HOME
I'M SORRY THE STORE'S CLEANED OUT, BUT I'M NOT LETTING MY 17 COUPON GO TO WASTE
BUT I'M JUST THE CLERK-LET GO!
LOOKS LIKE CARLSON'S RAIDERS HIT HERE LAST NIGHT
11:59 P.M. TUES. JUNE 15TH
12:01 AM. WED. JUNE 16TH

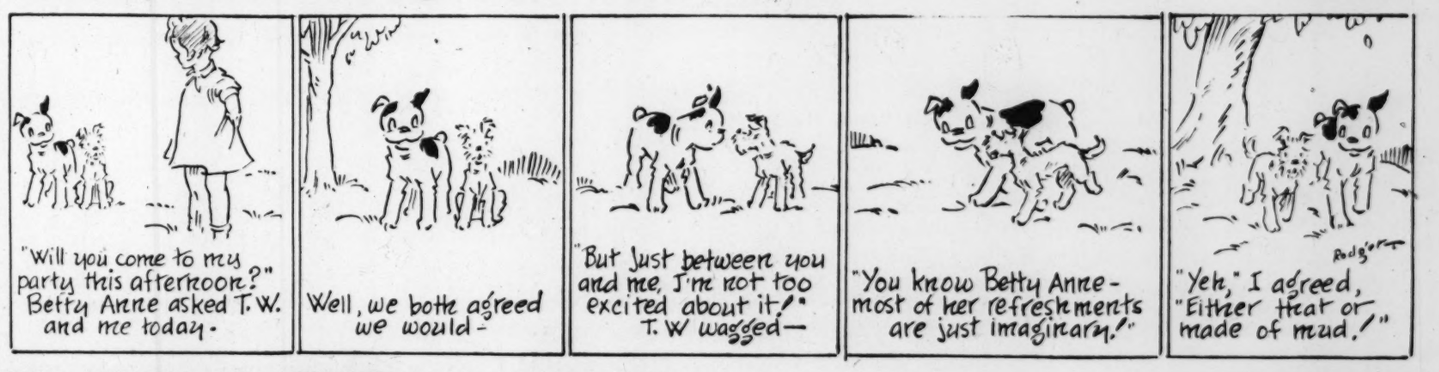
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Prize Winners*

By Le Pelley

IMAGINE .. BUYING A WHOLE ROLL OF FILM JUST BECAUSE SHE WAS ON ONE PICTURE —
SHE MUST WANT A PICTURE OF HERSELF AWFULLY BAD —
I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY THINK, BUT I GUESS I HAD TO DO IT !! CAN'T TAKE CHANCES !
TWO DOLLARS... NOT BAD !!
WOW...
I GUESS THOSE WERE THE BEST PICTURES I EVER TOOK —
YOU OUGHT TO BE IN THE BUSINESS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Rather Uninviting Invitation!*

By Rodgers


"Will you come to my party this afternoon?" Betty Anne asked T. W. and me today.
Well, we both agreed we would—
"But just between you and me, I'm not too excited about it!" T. W wagged—
"You know Betty Anne-most of her refreshments are just imaginary!"
"Yeh," I agreed, "Either that or made of mud!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gone But Not Forgotten*

By The Hagers

"Did you know Madame Nightingale Is leaving town, today, by rail?"
We found her standing by her grip, And both wished her a pleasant trip.
As Ted Webb waved and called, "Good-bye!" A tear drop glistened in his eye.
"She didn't leave that recipe, That takes no ration points," said he.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farm Vision

Stop an average American on the street and ask him what troubles him most in domestic affairs and you are likely to hear the one word: "Food." This concern is reflected on faces of housewives at the market; you can see it evidenced by the menfolk in their Victory Gardens.

With the seriousness of the situation thus clear to millions, why should the President refuse to follow the request of a congressional farm group and appoint a central food authority, a czar? Why should he run the risk of having Congress, in desperation, inflexibly legislate into being such an authority?

We do not, of course, know all the arguments that presented themselves to the President's thought, but we suspect that dominating them was anxiety lest public and congressional pressures force such a czar to throw the food picture out of perspective. For it is sometimes forgotten that the American food job today has two distinct functions.

One is to keep domestic prices down. That is primarily to fight inflation. The second function is to build up the enormous reserves required to restrain the gaunt third horseman from galloping his tragic way over Europe and Asia.

These functions are somewhat at odds. Lower domestic prices tend to increase consumption, and also limit profits, which—very important—discourages production. The President sees subsidies as the answer. Under present circumstances that may be the best available method for meeting the domestic price problem—providing the subsidies are intelligently applied, efficiently administered, and are large enough to do the job. That's a big order, and still leaves open the question of price incentive for international production.

Production is the final answer to both the domestic need and to the prospective foreign demand.

The United States is the one hope of a hungry world. Americans are prone to dwell on their shortages of manpower, machinery, fertilizers and the other essentials of farm production. Yet American supplies of these are gargantuan compared with similar holdings elsewhere in the world. Only in the United States are there presently available the tillable lands, the fertilizers, the millions of items of machinery still usable, the financing, the all important agricultural "know how" required for the stupendous job.

What is really lacking is an accurate vision of the opportunity, and appreciation of the need, combined with realistic provision for the profit motive. Would appointment of a Food Czar help?

Possibly. But industrial production went through a kaleidoscope of alphabetical acrobatics before it finally settled down to the War Production Board under Donald Nelson. Looking back, it was only after the people gained the vision, understood the necessity, and were willing, even eager, to do such dramatic things as scrapping the automobile industry, that war production really began to roll. What Mr. Nelson might have done without that support is a question.

It is time now for America to stop focusing its thoughts on farm limitations, and to start reflecting how great its possibilities are, to gain the same "mind to work" towards food as obtains towards the weapons of war. When America gains a lively and true vision of the farm-production need, proper leadership will quickly develop.

Time Out for Spoils!

Among the many things that should not happen in wartime, but which do—like strikes, like wasting gasoline, like black marketing, like unnecessary absenteeism, like profiteering—list the Senate's passage of the McKellar bill. The difference is mainly one of degree. The House of Representatives, to which the bill has now gone for approval, has a chance to show the American voter that somewhere in Washington are men so set on winning the war that they will not tolerate digressions.

The McKellar bill would terminate the positions of some 30,000 Government employees receiving $4,500 or more per year so that their reappointment by the President would be necessary, subject to Senate confirmation.

If the House of Representatives does not stop the McKellar bill, it is probable the President will refuse to sign it.

The effect of the bill's enactment would be to administer a grave setback to the cause of the merit system in civil service. The House of Representatives now has an opportunity to earn the American voter's gratitude by giving this measure short shrift.

In the Right Direction

Half a loaf—in this case the Fulbright resolution on American participation on postwar organization of the peace—is better than no bread. Representative Fulbright's resolution limits itself to a general statement that "the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace . . . and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

This is not as definite as the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution recently introduced in the Senate and now gathering mold in a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But it goes in the same direction. And it may call public attention to the need of prodding the Senate to get this more explicit measure moving.

The vote on the House measure is worth noting. The Fulbright resolution passed unanimously, apparently offering a number of former isolationists an opportunity to align themselves with the trend of public opinion in a sadder but wiser Nation.

There is nothing binding about the resolution. Indeed it could be interpreted right out of existence; but it will not be, if the public demand for "adequate" measures to secure durable peace after this war remains alert. The resolution, as some Senators are taking pains to point out, applies to a field of public affairs where the Senate has the final word; but the Senate's final word may be decisively affected by the increasing support—currently reflected in the vote on the Fulbright resolution—for adequate American commitments to preserve the peace now being re-won at so great a cost.

"Aware of Things"

A barge skipper in his forties, who emigrated from Norway fifteen years ago, landing penniless in the United States, has just received a Bachelor of Science degree from City College, New York. He has studied while working as carpenter, glazier, ditch-digger, and freight pilot on the East River. And what deserves commendation in addition to his earning of his degree is his attitude toward education.

He says, "I don't ask the royal road to success from my education. I just want it to show me how to understand and be aware of things, that's all."

What an improved world this would be if all people saw in education, as its high reward, the ability "to understand and be aware of things," rather than a weapon to give them the edge on their fellows, or establish them socially, or earn them dollars.

If all institutions presented education in this light it would restore it to its fundamental position, dispel an exaggerated sense of academic routine, and decrease the allure of the college course for those interested in material advantage alone.

While factual knowledge is useful it does not alone constitute education. What is infinitely more important is to become "aware of things," to desire to understand the rest of humanity and the world in which it lives.

Witnesses to Friendship

It's easy to theorize—to fall into the pleasant belief that lasting international friendships are springing up between American soldiers and the people of other lands. Friendships are being made, naturally, but it is extremely doubtful if they are deep or numerous enough to have any bearing on future international relations.

That is why there is particular significance in the gift of a stained glass window by American doughboys to a little church in Cransley, England.

Long after names and faces are forgotten, the people of this English town will remember those American boys from across the sea. The American boys, too, having made this concrete gesture of friendship will have reason to remember the people of Cransley.

The window appropriately depicts historic American scenes and bears the figures of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

A somewhat similar memorial has arisen in the Egyptian desert. This one is a church built by American Air Force fliers, aided by New Zealanders who gave the pulpit, the Royal Engineers who contributed the stained glass windows, and by Egyptians who helped with the building of the edifice.

Individual friendships may be forgotten, but memorials such as these stand as tangible records of good will among men. They are important evidence for the future.

The Bookshelf

Outlaw River

Stretching nearly across the State of Nevada is a river. It rises in the mountains of the northeast, flows down a barren valley to the desert in the southwest, and disappears in a stagnant sea of alkali-coated mud, the Carson Sink. It is a discouraged and discouraging river. As it progresses it loses more and more of its waters by evaporation until it becomes unfit for drinking. Along its banks lived remnants of several tribes of Indians, known collectively as the Diggers, because they lived on roots and insects.

But this river, as Dale L. Morgan shows in THE HUMBOLDT: Highroad of the West (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50), latest of the Rivers of America series, was, in the middle of the past century, the most necessary stream in America. For it offered the straightest and shortest route from Fort Hall to the sparkling waters and cool forests of the Sierra; and beyond the Sierra lay California, only a few miles away. In between were vicious mountains, thirsty desert, treacherous bog, and hungry Indians.

* * *

The Humboldt was discovered by Peter Skene Ogden, who trapped it for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1828, and named it Paul's River for one of his men who fell a victim to exposure on its banks. Later mountain men called it Mary's River, after Ogden's Indian wife. Joe Walker, sent out by Captain Bonneville in 1833 to visit California, toiled along it. In 1840 a party of emigrants, led by John Bidwell, drove their famished oxen down to the Carson Sink and over the Sierra to California, a hard journey but without serious mishap. In 1844, John Charles Frémont, not yet having seen it, bestowed upon it the name of a famous explorer who was never to see it.

Within a few years its valley became the great highway to California. But first it was to be the scene of much suffering. Ill-prepared emigrant trains lost oxen, property, and morale in its "dry scrapes," and sometimes fell victims to Indian arrows or thirst. The Donner party, in 1846, following the will o' the wisp of a short cut, lost precious time, reached the Humboldt a month late, tried to winter in the mountains, and were reduced to starvation and even cannibalism. The Mormons tried to settle its tributaries, and thousands of gold seekers followed it in 1849 and after.

* * *

Near its sink the mountain of gold and silver known as the Comstock Lode poured forth its millions, giving birth to fantastically prosperous, roaring towns and to legends unnumbered. The Pony Express clattered along it into history and legend, and the greatest epic of our railroad building history reached its climax not far away.

For a while the ranges surrounding the Humboldt supported great herds of cattle, but uncertain rainfall and overgrazing brought a decline in the cattle business, and it exists today on a much more modest scale. Efforts to use the waters of its tributaries for irrigation have proved only partly successful. The Humboldt remains, no longer as necessary, but as silent, grim, unconquered and desolate as when the mountain men knew and dreaded it.

K. C. K.

Our Readers Say—

"Germany First"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The first editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of May 19 doesn't even try to be fair. Those who advocate applying more of our military force to Japan are repeatedly called "isolationists," whereas isolation hasn't anything to do with it. Not a word is said about the chief bone of contention: keeping China alive until we can help her army and can get some airport stations in China from which to attack Japan. If we don't go to China's aid *now*, we are warned by Madame Chiang Kai-shek and by the Chinese Minister to the United States, China is likely to be defeated, and then it may be too late to get help from 400,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 people.

The writer of the editorial assumes supreme military intelligence:

"It is safer to let Japan wait than Germany."

"The common sense of the American people has accepted this strategy. It will not be reversed now. In fact the isolationists are not proposing that the Allies concentrate on Japan; they want America to withdraw from Europe."

If the Monitor wants to advocate our attacking Europe first, that is its privilege—but it has no right to speak for its opponents—or even for the United States.

I believe that we are losing the war in the Pacific. If you would like to see a specific statement of why I so believe, read the article in the May 22 Collier's by Clark Lee. It is not merely a contest between Japan and America; Japan is trying to make it a contest between the Yellow Races and the White Races, and is attaining some success in that effort.

Some people made up their minds at the beginning of the war that we should first help England and Russia to beat Germany and have closed their eyes and ears to what has happened since then. We are on the defensive. We haven't taken one inch of Japanese territory, but Japan has taken a lot of our territory and has conquered by arms and by argument many millions of our friends. It is easy to say "Let Japan wait"—but Japan won't wait.

Our choice is not between fighting Germany or Japan first. Our choice is between fighting Japan or getting whipped.

San Francisco — GUY LEROY STEVICK

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper has many times urged more aid for China, and has recognized the danger of letting Japan consolidate her gains in the Pacific. It would welcome greater American efforts there. The editorial in question was opposing Senator Chandler's proposal to withdraw from Europe in order to attack Japan. We called that an isolationist project because it was known to be backed by the group of Senators who have continually tried to isolate America but have lately appeared very belligerent toward Japan while sowing suspicion of Britain and Russia—as Senator Chandler did in this case.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Holding 'em Down

Sea Serpents and Such

A Warm Weather Dispatch From the Farm

The *Journal* once maintained, for promotional purposes, that 50 per cent of the population of Maine lies within 50 miles of Lewiston. This seems to exclude the other 50 per cent, but visitors to Maine frequently assert that the entire population lies. This is, of course, true—and since this misunderstood trait is usually deplored, I might comment in an effort to explain.

All real Maine people are natural-born liars, which is not at all as hideous a distinction as being a trained liar—a kind that is better known in other places. My thoughts were turned in this direction today when Henry Jorgen came up to seek solace with me over the continued wet weather. Instead of commenting prosaically that we'd had enough rain for anyone with normal desires, Henry, who lives on a hilltop 20 miles from the ocean, said, "Got a sea serpent in my pasture."

Strangers to our native mannerism would therefore accuse Henry of enlargement, and henceforth would never believe a word he says. Henry, however, was merely emphasizing his displeasure at the weather, and knowing this I said, "A big one?"

"Not awful big," said Henry without a trace of humor in his face or voice, "but pretty colored. He's green and orange with butter-colored spots." He said the serpent came up in the orchard at low tide and dug oysters, and then we talked about other things and had a pleasant visit.

This sort of simile, this method of making a basic fact memorable, has nothing to do with injunctions against false witness. Henry, and people like him, have never been known to utter an untruth. I suppose a lie is a lie only when it is accepted as straight goods, and so long as your hyperbole falls on the ears of people who know how to discount, one is merely indulging in a literary pastime—sort of an intellectual exercise like fitting a complete thought into the structure of a sonnet. Except that we folks don't wind up in such a welter of mental fatigue as is suggested by most sonnets.

Instead, good and wholesome lying brightens our lives, and we probably derive a comfort from it that is unknown to strangers. When Jerry Turner was doing a lot of bragging about his hens, Tom Sample thought to guy him and asked him one day, "I hear your hens lay eggs as big as grapefruit."

Jerry looked him straight in the eye and said, "No, that ain't so—but my pigeons do."

JOHN GOULD

"Brave Men Can Talk With God"

(From an American boy in New Guinea)

Angel Island is 20 minutes away from the mainland by boat. I had never heard America called the mainland before; and there was a foreign atmosphere about the place, to me. Then in Hawaii, everyone called America the mainland. In town, we'd spend dollars and cents instead of pounds and shillings. But over here, America is called the States. The only thing that reminds you of home is the Red Cross. You can get cokes there, hamburgers, doughnuts. If anyone says "mainland," he means Australia. . . ,

There was a kid that I went through Boca with that I really liked. He used to write poems, not the stupid kind I write—serious ones. And he was good; I used to encourage him. He's down in Australia now, and listen to this two-line gem he just wrote me:

There, in the jungle night, where cold stars glisten—
Brave men can talk with God, and God will listen.

Wow, that packs a punch. Miller is good; I expect big things of him if only he buckles down and uses his talent. . . . PEAT

(From a British Soldier in Tunisia)

DEAR MUM:

It is now permissible for us to tell you something of what we have been doing and where we have been since we arrived here. We landed at Oran on March 4. Since then we have been more or less "well up front" all the time. We finally finished up near Tunis, where we are now. . . . My sojourn here has been something of a Cook's Tour.

We were right up in the battle front for the last few days and the experience was both amazing and interesting. Jerry left behind him masses of equipment and supplies, guns, tanks, trucks, motorcycles, to say nothing of mines and booby traps. Prisoners were coming back in streams, hundreds of them, with just a couple of our blokes to see they didn't get lost. It was a sight I never thought I should see, and one I shan't forget in a hurry.

Now that it is all over, the change is amazing. Everything is quiet, no guns, no bombs, no bangs or explosions, very few planes, and the traffic is now moving along the roads at a sedate pace instead of tearing along as fast as it possibly can.

I hope to pay a visit to Tunis very soon. Some of the lads have been in and from the point of view of amusements, it's a washout. It hasn't had a chance to settle down yet, and there are no canteens. Everything is very dear, and everything shuts at midday.

It was a great experience to travel in a troop convoy and it was almost unbelievable that we should come all that way and arrive safely despite "Addy's" much vaunted U-boat campaign. It was almost like a pleasure cruise. You certainly have got to hand it to the Navy!

I suppose you are wondering what is going to happen to us now. Well, all I can say is, so am I. BILL

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

What We Are Here For

We are here not to get all we can out of life for ourselves, but to try to make the lives of others happier.—SIR WILLIAM OSLER, from his biography by Harvey Cushing.

The Wide Horizon

A Soldier Visits Staunton

By Pfc. Andrew L. McCaskey

Last night I came back to camp after six days' furlough in the small Virginia city which is justly proud of being, among other things, the birthplace of President Woodrow Wilson. I visited the square, white house in which the wartime President of our nation was born, and I strolled in the garden just as he may have done in the early years of his life. From those gardens on the abrupt hillside you can look down and out across the city of Staunton and see in the mingled trees and church spires the Chapel of Mary Baldwin College where the child of the Rev. Joseph R. and Mrs. Wilson was christened.

Standing in that garden, with its high red-brick wall shutting out the street, I could not help but feel that it was an odd place for a soldier to be. It seemed almost wrong that I should be there as a uniformed symbol of the failure of mankind to comprehend the principles of peace and world unity which Wilson propounded. Is that a bit of idealistic meandering? Perhaps so, perhaps not, but when you stand in that quiet hedged court and look upward at the white columns of the house, you begin, I feel, to think of a Wilson who doesn't quite come to you from textbooks.

I recalled when, as a grammar-school student, I was assigned quite frequently first the negative and then the affirmative side of the debate question, "Resolved: That the United States should join the League of Nations." Last week it seemed odd that I should be standing there as a type of living proof in my own mind that I had been right in those childish debates when I felt that I truly believed in the affirmative view. It was President Wilson's hope that we could be the guiding influence in the League, and, in a devious way, he won his fight.

* * *

The very fact that a soldier who finds himself in a repeated war against the same enemy as that one which faced Wilson can be a part of that war-making force and still stand thoughtfully in a simple, clean-cut garden and think thoughts of peace and a future as well as the fighting of the war at hand is an indication that Wilson lived not in vain. We, as soldiers, are defending and strengthening the very principles of freedom and human justice which he made accessible to us as a world people of United Nations. Many may have the feeling that he labored and lost. He didn't lose. I knew in my heart, in the pattern of that garden, that the real Wilson won. He won the hearts and minds of millions of young men and women—little, obscure youthful debaters, perhaps, in the world's grammar grades of development—and in such a gain he settled the ultimate fate of his recurrent foes.

Various plans are being set forth concerning the peace. So many, in fact, that there may be real danger of serious conflict between various factions, despite the fact that, basically, they agree, but differ in the method of accomplishment. In this sense, President Wilson will grow greater and greater in the minds of men in future years. Around that solid, white house in Staunton, Virginia, will center much of the spirit which will guide the world in peace. Today there are soldiers, sailors, and youthful prep-school boys passing along the shadow of that red-brick wall along the steep stones of Frederick Street. And another President has stood on the front court of the house and spoken the very ideals Wilson expounded.

* * *

Tonight I'm back in my army camp. Just where doesn't matter, but instead of cool quietness and clouds and colorful sunsets above me, I see planes and hear mixed with their roar the clatter of tanks—even the throat-clogging shudder of machine guns.

Yet in my memory of a week's stay in the shadow of a great and winning warrior and lasting peacemaker I see it all differently. It would be trite to say that he lived "fifty years before his time." He didn't in a true sense of the cliché. He lived at just the right moment in history, for, without his ideals in our youth, without his guiding thought, we could not be sure that all these tanks, these planes and the lives which go with them in the sacrificial moments of war are not sent into falseness.

I will long think of peace in terms of the Wilson birthplace, now that I have seen it. It's a plain house with an honest front and stately, pure-white columns standing out over the city. Somehow, to me, that little corner of earth is more than one house in one city . . . it's America's view of peace symbolized by a house and a city. Tomorrow's realization of peace will find the white house on the corner an even more honored spot than it is today. Wilson a more honored leader, peace a much more enduring word in the speech and deeds of a free world.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months . $3.00
Six months . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.